



The

Heraldry

of the

Stewarts

by

W. Harvey Johnston


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THE
Heraldry of the Stewarts

N O T E.

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THE
Heraldry of the Stewarts

WITH
NOTES ON ALL THE MALES OF THE FAMILY
DESCRIPTIONS OF
THE ARMS, PLATES AND PEDIGREES

BY
G. HARVEY JOHNSTON
AUTHOR OF "SCOTTISH HERALDRY MADE EASY," ETC.



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DEDICATED
BY PERMISSION
TO THE
STEWART SOCIETY.



Introduction.

THE name of Stewart is derived from the high office held by the earlier members of the family—namely, that of High Stewart of Scotland—and owing to the long connection of Scotland and France several members of the family went to the latter country. In the French alphabet there is no “w,” and so “u” replaced it, the name thus becoming “Steuart,” and as the “e” was then superfluous it was dropped, and the name was shortened into “Stuart.” A branch of the family took the name of Menteth, which later became Menteith, Monteith, and Menteath.

As regards the Armorial Bearings, the principal charge is the fess chequy or bend chequy—that is, a belt across the shield composed of rows, usually three, of squares, alternately blue and silver in the case of the Stewarts, and black and silver in that of the Menteths. This charge is supposed to be derived from the chess, or chequered, board used by the Stewards in calculating their accounts.

In this book the Arms are taken from the catalogues of seals by Henry Laing and Wm. Rae Macdonald, from Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Sir David Lindsay's Manuscript, R. R. Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, Sir James Balfour Paul's *Ordinary of Scottish Arms*, and the different histories of the family.

The letterpress deals only with the males of the family, and the first recorded members of the race are taken from J. Horace Round's *Peerage Studies*. The pedigrees of the different branches are founded on the particular histories of the different lines, and other works mentioned on page 86, also on Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Douglas' *Peerage* and *Baronetage*, *The Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., *The Scot's Peerage*, and for the modern portion on Burke's and Debrett's *Peerages*.

As it was found impossible in many cases to place the CADETS of a house in their proper order of seniority, I have in all cases placed them in alphabetical order; but as regards the main lines, I have first traced the history of the Royal Stewarts from their first recorded ancestor down to the brother of Prince Charles Edward, and then worked backwards, tracing the next senior line, whether legitimate or

illegitimate, ending with the Menteths. Then follow the Stewarts, who probably, but have not yet been proved so, belong to the principal family, and, lastly, come the families and individuals whom I cannot connect with the Royal race.

I have to express my thanks to Mr Francis J. Grant, *Rothesay Herald*, for the assistance he has given me in adding the crests and mottoes, as they are not given in the *Ordinary*; and also to Mr J. K. Stewart, the Honorary Secretary of the Stewart Society, for revising the proofs and for many valuable suggestions.

G. H. J.

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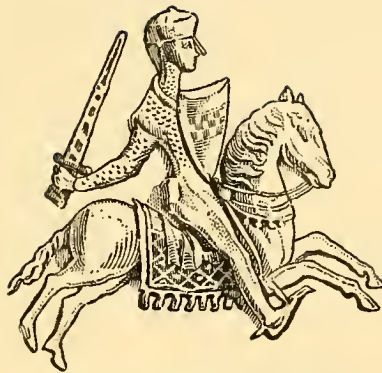
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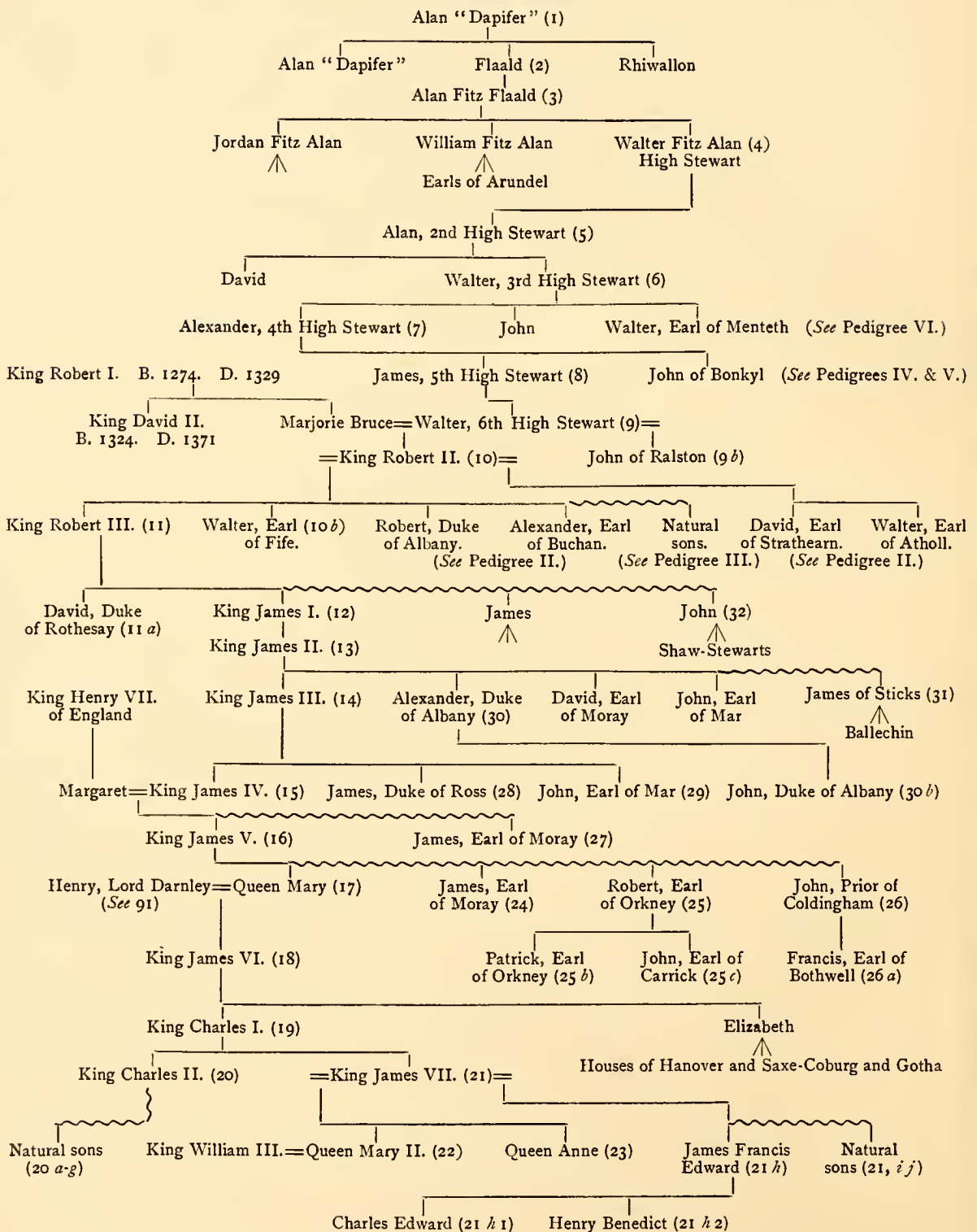
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from Seal
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PEDIGREE I.

The Royal Stewarts.



The Royal Stewarts.

BACK to the earliest recorded ancestor, the Stewarts are always found occupying a position of prominence, and the proverbial "first mean man" of this ancient race is still to be discovered. Alan the "dapifer" seneschal or steward was probably the first of the race, so far as our present knowledge extends, and his eldest son is supposed to be Alan "dapifer" at Dol, in Brittany, who took part in the Crusade of 1097, and died apparently without issue. He was succeeded by his brother Flaald (the Fleance son of Banquo of Shakespeare), who had a son Alan Fitz Flaald, who is believed to have accompanied King Henry I. to England. There he was made Sheriff of Shropshire, and founded Sporle Priory in Norfolk. His third son, Walter, accompanied King David I. from England to Scotland, being then appointed High Stewart, an office which later became hereditary in the family. The third High Stewart adopted the name of his office as his surname—"Stewart." Walter, the sixth High Stewart, commanded part of the victorious Scottish Army at Bannockburn in 1314, and the following year he married Marjorie, daughter of King Robert Bruce. Their son succeeded to the throne as King Robert II.—the first of the Stewart kings. He was followed by his son, King Robert III., from whom downwards misfortune dogged the whole race. Of his successors named James, the first was murdered, the second killed by the bursting of a cannon, the third murdered, the fourth killed at Flodden 1513, and the fifth died of a broken heart. The daughter of the last was Queen Mary, whose first husband died within a year of succeeding to the throne of France. Her second husband, Henry, Lord Darnley, was murdered, and her third husband, the Earl of Bothwell, was attainted 1569, and died in Norway six years later. Queen Mary herself was executed in England. Queen Mary's son, King James VI., was paternally a Stewart of Lennox, and his share of the family curse was borne by those who during his long minority acted as Regents, his uncle the Regent Moray being assassinated, the Regent Lennox shot, and the Regent Morton beheaded. King James VI. succeeded to the throne of England in 1603, and died peacefully, but his son, Charles I., was beheaded in 1649, and *his* son, Charles II., was not "restored" to the throne till 1660. Charles died without legitimate issue, and was succeeded by his brother, James VII., who, by his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion, caused a revolution, which ended in his exile in 1688. His successors on the throne were the daughters of his first marriage, Mary and Anne; the first had no children, and the last had many, only one of whom reached

the age of ten. By his second marriage King James VII. had a son, James, the "chevalier de St. George," who made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the throne in 1715, and died in Rome 1766. His son Charles Edward attempted to recover the throne for his father in 1745. He landed almost alone in Scotland, and the Highlanders flocked to his support; he entered Edinburgh, defeated the Government troops at Prestonpans, marched into England as far as Derby, retreated to Scotland, defeated Hawley at Falkirk, but was himself beaten at Culloden. A reward of £30,000 was offered for his discovery, but all honour to the poor Highlanders, no traitor was found amongst them, and the Prince eventually escaped. He became dissipated in his later years, but the kindly hand of time has wiped the memory of them away, and there remains only the gallant young man, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," who, as "King of the Highland Hearts," will reign much longer than any earthly sovereign. His brother, Henry, Cardinal York, succeeded to his claims, but did not put them in force. He received an annuity of £4000 from King George III., and on his death in 1807 the following inscription in Latin was placed on his monument:—

"HENRY IX., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOT BY THE WILL OF MAN,
BUT BY THE GRACE OF GOD."

So ended the Royal Stewarts.

-
- (1) ALAN, "Dapifer" was probably the father of Alan "Dapifer" at Dol, in Brittany, who was a witness in 1086; Flaald; and Rhiwallon, a monk.
 - (2) FLAALD, the second son, occurs as "Float filius Alani dapiferi" at the dedication of Monmouth Priory 1101. He is also mentioned as brother of Alan, the other "Dapifer." He left a son:—
 - (3) ALAN FITZ FLAALD, Sheriff of Shropshire and founder of Sporre Priory. He married Aveline, daughter of Ernulf de Hesdin, and had three sons—Jordan Fitz Alan; William Fitz Alan, ancestor of the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel; and Walter Fitz Alan.
 - (4) WALTER FITZ ALAN, the third son, accompanied King David I. to Scotland, and was appointed HIGH STEWART. He was founder of Paisley Abbey, and he married Eschyna de Molle, widow of Robert de Croc and daughter of Thomas de Londoniis. He died 1177, leaving two sons, Alan and Simon, the latter being claimed (without proof) as ancestor of the Boyds.
 - (5) ALAN, the elder son, succeeded as SECOND HIGH STEWART. On his death, 1204, he left two sons, David and Walter.

Arms.—The Seal of the second High Stewart attached to a charter dated 1190, shows the *fess chequy on the shield* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 1.]

- (6) WALTER STEWART, the younger son, succeeded as THIRD HIGH STEWART, and adopted the name of his office as his surname. He died in 1241.

Walter left three sons:—

- (a) Alexander, his successor (No. 7).
- (b) John, killed at Damietta 1249.

(c) Walter, Earl of Menteth (No. 156).

Arms.—The Seal of the third High Stewart attached to a charter dated 1200, shows the *fess chequy on the shield* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 1.]

- (7) ALEXANDER, FOURTH HIGH STEWART, was born in 1214 and died 1283. He commanded the right wing of the Scots army at the battle of Largs, 1263. He had two sons:—

(a) James, his successor (No. 8).

(b) Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl (No. 78).

Arms.—The Seal of the fourth High Stewart, attached to a charter dated 1226, shows the *fess chequy* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 1.]

- (8) JAMES, FIFTH HIGH STEWART. Born about 1243. He married Egidia, sister of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and died 1309.

They had:—

(a) Andrew, died before his father.

(b) Walter, his successor (No. 9).

(c) Sir John, killed at Dundalk 1318.

(d) Sir James of Durisdeer, died without issue.

Arms.—The Seals of the fifth High Stewart of about 1270 and 1296 show the *fess chequy* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 1.]

- (9) WALTER, SIXTH HIGH STEWART. Born 1292. Died 1326. He commanded part of the Scottish Army at Bannockburn in 1314, and in 1315 married Lady Marjorie Bruce, daughter of King Robert I. By her he had a son:—

(a) Robert, who succeeded to the throne of Scotland (No. 10).

The High Stewart married, secondly, Isabel, sister of Sir John Graham of Abercorn, and by her had:—

(b) Sir John of Ralston, Raliston, Railston, or Cunningham, who had two sons, who died without issue.

Arms of Stewart of Ralston.—*Gold a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a red lion passant, armed and tongued blue* (Lindsay). [Plate I., fig. 2.]

(c) Sir Andrew.

Arms of the sixth High Stewart on Seal, attached to a charter dated c. 1314-18.—*A fess chequy* (Macdonald). [Plate I., fig. 1.]

- (10) KING ROBERT II. was born 1316; declared heir to the throne of Scotland 1318, created Earl of Atholl (S.) 1342, and Earl of Strathearn (S.) 1358, succeeded to throne in 1371 on the death of his uncle, King David II. (Bruce). He died 1390. The king married, first, Elizabeth Mure, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, and by her had:—

(a) John, who succeeded as King Robert III. (No. 11).

(b) Walter, who married Isabella Countess of Fife (S.), and died without issue about 1362.

Arms on the Seal of the Countess of Fife, 1369.—*Two*

Shields. Dexter, *A lion rampant* (Fife); Sinister, *A fess chequy* (Stewart) (Laing).

(c) Robert, Duke of Albany. (See No. 33).

(d) Alexander, Earl of Buchan. (See No. 57).

The king married, secondly, Euphemia, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross, and widow of John Ranulf, third Earl of Moray, and by her had :—

(e) David, Earl of Strathearn. (See No. 62).

(f) Walter, Earl of Atholl. (See No. 63).

King Robert II. had also several natural sons :—

(g) Sir John Stewart, Heritable Sheriff of Bute, ancestor of the Marquis of Bute and others. (See No. 64).

(h) Thomas Stewart, Archdeacon of St. Andrews and Dean of Dunkeld.

Arms on the Seal of Thomas Stewart, 1443.—*Scotland, surmounted by a bend counter compony.* SUPPORTERS: *An angel supports the shield above, and two griffins sejant at the sides* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 4.]

(i) Alexander Stewart, Canon of Glasgow.

(j) Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, called "The Red Stewart," Lord of Burley, killed at Dumbarton 1425.

(k) Alexander Stewart of Inverlunan, ancestor of the Stewarts of Doually.

(l) James Stewart of Kinfauns.

(m) Sir John Stewart of Cardney or Cairny. (See No. 77).

(n) Walter Stewart.

Arms of King Robert II. on Seal when Earl of Strathearn, 1369.—*A fess chequy* (Laing). On Seal, 1370.—*A fess chequy, with lion's head erased issuing in chief.* CREST: *A talbot's head, collared.* SUPPORTERS: *Two lions rampant* (Macdonald). As King.—*The Arms of Scotland, Gold, a lion rampant red, armed and tongued blue, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red.* CREST: *A lion statant guardant* (Stodart). [Plate I., fig. 3.]

Note.—On all the armorial seals of the Scottish kings, from the earliest to that of Queen Mary, the end of the lion's tail on the shield is turned inwards towards the back of the animal's head. From Queen Mary's second seal the tail is turned outwards or away from the head.

(11) KING ROBERT III., the eldest son, succeeded to the Throne. His baptismal name was John, but, in deference to the wish of the people, he adopted the name Robert. He was born about 1337, and was created Earl of Carrick (S.) in 1368. He died 1406. About 1367 he married Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall. They had :—

(a) David, DUKE OF ROTHESAY (S.), so created 1398, born 1378, created Earl of Carrick (S.) 1390 and Earl of Atholl (S.) 1398. He married in 1400 Marjory, daughter of Archibald, third Earl of Douglas, and died without

issue in 1402. According to popular tradition he was said to have been starved to death by his uncle, Robert, Duke of Albany.

Arms on Seal of Duke of Rothesay, 1399.—*Scotland, with label of three points* (Macdonald). Lindsay shows the label blue. [Plate I., fig. 5.]

(b) Robert, died in infancy.

(c) James, who succeeded to the Crown (No. 12).

King Robert III. had also two natural sons:—

(d) James Stewart of Kilbride, said to be ancestor of the Stewarts of Shawtoun.

(e) Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, ancestor of the Shaw-Stewarts (See No. 32).

Arms of King Robert III. on Seal, 1362.—*A fess chequy within Royal tressure*. CREST: *A lion's head* (Macdonald). On Seal 1369, when Lord of Kyle.—*A demi lion rampant issuing from a fess chequy*. CREST: *A lion's head between two demi-vols*. SUPPORTERS: *Two savages* (Laing). On Seal 1383, when Earl of Carrick.—*The Arms of Scotland, with label of three points* (Laing). Nisbet says the label was red. CREST as before. As King he used *the Arms of Scotland*, and possibly *two unicorns* as Supporters (Stodart). [Plate I., fig. 3.]

(12) KING JAMES I., born 1394, was a prisoner in England from 1406 till 1424. In 1437 he was murdered at Perth, chiefly by the contrivance of his uncle, Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl. His wife was Joan Beaufort, daughter of John, first Earl of Somerset, whom he married about 1424. They had twin sons, born 1430, of whom:—

(a) Alexander died in infancy; and

(b) James succeeded to the Throne (No. 13).

The widowed queen afterwards married Sir James Stewart, known as "The Black Knight of Lorn." (See No. 123).

Arms of King James I. on Privy Seal, 1429.—*Scotland*. SUPPORTERS: *Two lions rampant guardant* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 3.]

(13) KING JAMES II., known from a birthmark as "James of the Fiery Face," was born 1430. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle in 1460. The king married in 1449 Marie, only daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres. By her he had issue:—

(a) James, who succeeded (No. 14).

(b) Alexander, Duke of Albany and Earl of March. (See No. 30).

(c) David, Earl of Moray, died a child.

(d) John, created about 1458 EARL OF MAR AND GARIOCH (S.), On a charge of treason his brother, King James III., caused him to be put in prison, where he died in 1479 unmarried.

The king had also a natural son:—

- (e) James Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ballechin. (*See* No. 31).

Arms of King James II. on Privy Seal, 1442.—*Scotland*. SUPPORTERS: *Two lions rampant guardant. The sinister lion has a saltire on the haunch* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 3.]

- (14) KING JAMES III., born 1451, and murdered after the battle of Sauchieburn, 1488. He married in 1469 Margaret, daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark. They had:—

- (a) James, who succeeded (No. 15).
 (b) James, Duke of Ross. (*See* No. 28).
 (c) John, Earl of Mar. (*See* No. 29).

Arms of King James III. same as his father. [Plate I., fig. 3.]

- (15) KING JAMES IV., known, from the belt he wore in expiation of his having fought against his father at Sauchieburn, as "James of the Iron Belt." He was born 1473, and was killed at the battle of Flodden, 1513. He married Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. of England. By her he had:—

- (a) James, born 1507; died in infancy.
 (b) Arthur, born 1509; died in infancy.
 (c) James, who succeeded (No. 16).
 (d) Alexander, born 1514, Duke of Ross (S.); died in infancy.

King James IV. had also two natural sons:—

- (e) Alexander Stewart, born about 1493. Created Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1505; Chancellor of Scotland, 1510. Fell at Flodden, 1513.

Arms on Seal, 1506.—*Scotland, with Archi-episcopal cross behind shield*. SUPPORTERS: *Two unicorns*. On Seal, 1512.—*Same Arms*. SUPPORTERS: *Dexter, A male figure with nimbus and book. Sinister, A female figure crowned and with nimbus and book* (Laing) (Macdonald).

- (f) James Stewart, EARL OF MORAY (No. 27).

The widow of King James IV. married, 1514, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, whom she divorced, 1526. By him she had a daughter, Margaret Douglas, who married Matthew Stuart, fourth Earl of Lennox, and by him was mother of Henry, Lord Darnley (No. 91), husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Queen Margaret married, thirdly, Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven. (*See* No. 45).

Arms of King James IV. same as his father. BADGE: *A thistle* (Stodart). His Queen had as SUPPORTERS: *Two unicorns gorged with crowns and chained*. BADGE: *A crowned thistle*. CREST: *A lion sejant affronté holding a sword and sceptre*. MOTTO: "*In defens*" (Stodart). [Plate I., fig. 3.]

- (16) KING JAMES V., born 1512. Died of grief, 1542, after hearing of the defeat of the Scots at Solway Moss. He married, first, 1537, Madeleine de

Valois, daughter of King Francis I. of France, but she died without issue the same year. The king married, secondly, 1538, Marie de Lorraine, daughter of Claude, Duc de Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, Duc de Longueville. By her he had :—

- (a) James, born 1540; died in infancy.
- (b) Arthur, Duke of Albany (S.); born 1541, died in infancy.
- (c) Mary, who succeeded (No. 17).

The king had also several natural sons :—

- (d) James Stewart, Commendator of Melrose and Kelso. Died without issue, 1557.

Arms on Seal, 1557.—*Scotland, with crozier behind shield.*
Another Seal shows—*Scotland, debriused by a baton or ribbon* (Macdonald).

- (e) James Stewart, Earl of Moray and Mar. (See No. 24).
- (f) James Stewart.
- (g) Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney. (See No. 25).
- (h) John Stewart, Prior of Coldingham. (See No. 26).
- (i) Adam Stewart, Prior of the Charter House at Perth.
- (j) Robert Stewart, Prior of Whithorn.

Arms of King James V. same as his father. In his minority he used *two unicorns* as supporters, but afterwards *two lions rampant* (Stodart). [Plate I., fig. 3].

- (17) **QUEEN MARY** was born 1542, and succeeded to the Throne when only seven days old. She was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, 1587. She married, first, the Dauphin of France, 1558, who afterwards became King Francis II. He died 1560, and the queen returned to Scotland. In 1565 she married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox (*see* No. 91), but he was murdered, 1567, leaving an only child :—

- (a) James, who succeeded to the Throne (No. 18).

Queen Mary married, thirdly, in 1567, James Hepburn, fourth **EARL OF BOTHWELL**, whom she created **DUKE OF ORKNEY** and Marquis of Fife. After the battle of Langside in 1568 she fled to England, where she remained till her death.

Arms of Queen Mary.—*Scotland.* SUPPORTERS: At one time *two lions rampant*, at another *two unicorns chained, and gorged with crowns.* CREST: *A lion sejant affronté crowned, in right paw a naked sword, in left a sceptre.* MOTTO: "*In defens.*" [Plate I., fig. 3.]

- (18) **KING JAMES VI.** and I. was born 1566, and became king on his mother's abdication in 1567. On the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603 he also succeeded to the throne of England. He died 1625. In 1589 he married Anna, daughter of King Frederick II. of Denmark and Norway. They had :—

- (a) Henry Frederick, born 1594; died 1612.

- (b) Charles, who succeeded (No. 19).
- (c) Robert, born and died 1602.
- (d) Elizabeth, from whose daughter Sophia the present king, Edward VII., descends.

Arms of King James VI. on Seal.—*Scotland*. SUPPORTERS: *Two lions rampant* (Laing). CREST as before. MOTTO in 1578, "*Nemo me impune lacesset*" the last word being altered to *laccessit* in 1595 (Stodart). When he became King of England he *crowned the unicorn Supporters and gorged them with crowns composed of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patty* (Stodart). [Plate I., fig. 3.] He also used—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2. *France and England*, quarterly. 3. *Ireland*. [Plate I., fig. 6.] SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A unicorn as above*; Sinister, *A lion rampant imperially crowned gold*.

Note.—For use in England the Arms were arranged differently, England taking the post of honour.—1 and 4. *France and England*, quarterly. 2. *Scotland*. 3. *Ireland*, with the English CREST and MOTTO, and the English SUPPORTER on the dexter side.

- (19) KING CHARLES I., born 1600, created at his baptism DUKE OF ALBANY, Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ross, Lord Ardmannoch (S.), and in 1605 DUKE OF YORK. He was beheaded 1649. In 1625 he married Henrietta Maria de Bourbon, daughter of King Henry IV. of France. By her he had:—

- (a) Charles, born and died 1629.
- (b) Charles, who succeeded to the Throne (No. 20).
- (c) James, who succeeded to the Throne (No. 21).
- (d) Henry, born 1640, created DUKE OF GLOUCESTER and Earl of Cambridge 1659; died, unmarried, 1660.

Arms of King Charles I. on Seal, 1624, with colours added.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2. Quarterly; first and fourth, *Red, three lions passant guardant in pale gold* (England); second and third, *Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis* (France). 3. *Blue, a gold harp, stringed silver* (Ireland). SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver unicorn horned, maned, and crowned with imperial crown and gorged with another crown of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patty and chained gold*; Sinister, *A lion rampant, imperially crowned gold* (Laing). [Plate I., fig. 6.]

- (20) KING CHARLES II. was born 1630, but after his father's death the country was ruled by Oliver Cromwell. He was crowned King of Scots in 1651, but was not crowned King of England till 1660. In 1662 he married Catherine, daughter of King John IV. of Portugal, but died without legitimate issue in 1685.

Arms of King Charles II. when he recorded in the Lyon Office, in 1672, his achievement as King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2. Quarterly; *France and England*. 3. *Ireland*. *The shield encircled with the Orders of St. Andrew and The Garter*. CREST: *A red lion sejant affronté, crowned gold, holding aloft in the right paw a naked*

sword proper, and in the left a sceptre proper. SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver unicorn, horned, maned and hoofed gold, crowned with an imperial and gorged with an open crown of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patty, gold, to the last a gold chain is affixed passing betwixt the fore legs and reflexed over the back. He holds aloft a blue banner charged with a silver saltire*; Sinister, *A lion guardant crowned gold. He holds aloft a white banner charged with a red cross.* MOTTOES: Above the Crest "*In defence,*" and below the shield "*Dieu et mon droit*" (Stodart). [Plate I., fig. 6.]

King Charles II. had many illegitimate children:—

- (a) James Crofts, afterwards Scott, son of King Charles II. by Lucy Walters, was born 1649. In 1663 he was created DUKE OF MONMOUTH, Earl of Doncaster, Baron Scott of Tindall (Tynedale), and two months later he married Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The two were then created DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH, Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Lord and Lady Scott of Whitchester and Eskdale. The Duke defeated the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, but in the same year he was ordered to leave the country. He returned in 1685, shortly after his father's death, and assumed the title of King. He was defeated at Sedgemoor on 5th July, captured three days later, and was beheaded 15th July 1685 in London. His own honours were forfeited, but the other honours have continued to his descendant, the present Duke of Buccleuch. The Earldom of Doncaster and Barony of Scott of Tindall were restored to the family in 1743, but not the Duchy of Monmouth.

Arms.—First Arms, 1 and 4. *Ermine, on a red pile three gold lions passant guardant.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a blue shield charged with three gold fleurs-de-lis, this shield within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Woodward). [Plate I., fig. 7.]

On his Seals, 1669 and 1673.—1 and 4. *Scotland.* 2. *France and England, quarterly.* 3. *Ireland.* *The whole surmounted by a ribbon, sinister.* *En surtout, On a bend a star followed by two crescents for Scott.* CREST: *A lion statant guardant crowned.* SUPPORTERS: *A unicorn and stag, each gorged with a coronet and chained* (Macdonald).

The present Duke of Buccleuch bears the Arms of King Charles II. in Quarters 1 and 4, *debruised by a silver baton sinister.* [Plate I., figs. 6 and 8a.] 2. *Gold, on a blue bend a mullet of six points between two crescents*

gold (Scott). 3. Quarterly; first and fourth, *Silver, a red heart crowned gold, on a blue chief three silver stars* (Douglas); third and fourth, *Blue, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy gold* (Mar). *This quarter within a gold bordure charged with a red double tressure flory-counter-flory.* CREST: *A stag trippant proper, horned and hoofed gold.* SUPPORTERS: *Two ladies richly attired in green habits, their under robes blue, the uppermost white, and upon their heads plumes of three white ostrich feathers.* MOTTO: "*Amo.*"

- (b) Charles Fitz-Charles, son of King Charles II. by Catharine Peg, was born 1657. In 1675 he was created EARL OF PLYMOUTH, Viscount Totnes, Baron Dartmouth. He died without issue, 1680.

Arms.—Arms of King Charles II., *debruised by a baton sinister, vair* (Woodward). [Plate I., figs. 6 and 8 b.]

- (c) Charles Fitz-Roy, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine, afterwards created Duchess of Cleveland, Countess of Southampton Baroness Nonsuch. He was born 1662, and in 1675 was created DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON, Earl of Chichester, Baron of Newbury. He died 1730, and was succeeded by his son:—

- (1) William Fitz-Roy, DUKE OF CLEVELAND AND SOUTHAMPTON. He died without issue, 1774.

Arms.—Arms of King Charles II., *debruised by a baton sinister, ermine* (Nisbet). [Plate I., figs. 6 and 8 c.]

- (d) Henry Fitz-Roy, second son of King Charles II. and the above Duchess of Cleveland. He was born 1663, and was in 1672 created Earl of Euston, Viscount Ipswich, Baron Sudbury, and in 1675 was created DUKE OF GRAFTON. "He distinguished himself in suppressing the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth (his natural brother, No. 20 a), but was one of the first to desert his uncle, King James II. (No. 21), and join William of Orange" (G. E. C.). He died 1690. His descendant is the present Duke of Grafton.

Arms.—Arms of King Charles II., *debruised by a baton sinister compony, silver and blue* (Nisbit). [Plate I., figs. 6 and 8 d.] The present Duke has for CREST: *On a red chapeau, turned up ermine a gold lion statant guardant, crowned with a blue ducal coronet and gorged with a collar counter compony, silver and blue.* SUPPORTERS:

Dexter, *A gold lion rampant guardant, crowned with a blue ducal coronet and gorged with a collar counter compony, silver and blue*; Sinister, *A silver greyhound gorged as the other.* MOTTO: "*Et decus et pretium recti.*"

- (e) George Fitz-Roy, third son of King Charles II. and the above Duchess of Cleveland, was born 1665. In 1674 he was created Earl of Northumberland, Viscount Falmouth, Baron Pontefract, and in 1683 DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND. He died without legitimate issue, 1716.

Arms.—Arms of King Charles II., *debruised by a baton sinister compony, ermine and blue* (Nisbet). Crest and Supporters as 20*d* (Doyle). [Plate I., figs. 6 and 8*e*.]

- (f) Charles Beauclerk, son of King Charles II. and Eleanor (Nell) Gwynne, was born 1670, and in 1676 was created Earl of Burford, Baron Hedington, and in 1684 DUKE OF ST. ALBANS. He died 1726. The present Duke of St. Albans is his descendant.

Arms.—Arms of King Charles II., *debruised by a red baton sinister, charged with three silver roses, barbed and seeded green* (Woodward). [Plate I., figs. 6 and 8*f*.] The present Duke bears these Arms.—1 and 4, quartered with 2 and 3. Quarterly; *Red and gold, in the first quarter a silver mullet* (De Vere). CREST: *On a red chapeau turned up ermine, a gold lion statant guardant, crowned with a ducal coronet per pale, silver and red, gorged with a red collar, charged with three silver roses, barbed and seeded green.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver antelope horned and hoofed gold*; Sinister, *A silver greyhound.* Both SUPPORTERS gorged with a collar like the crest. MOTTO: "*Auspicium melioris ævi.*"

- (g) Charles Lennox, son of King Charles II. and Louise de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, was born 1672, and in 1675 was created DUKE OF RICHMOND, Earl of March, Baron Settrington, and in the same year DUKE OF LENNOX, Earl of Darnley, Lord Torbolton (S.). He died 1723, and his descendant is the present Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Gordon.

Arms.—Arms of King Charles II. *within a bordure compony red and silver, the silver panes each charged with a red rose. Over all an escutcheon of Aubigny, red, three gold buckles* (Woodward). [Plate I., fig. 9].

The present Duke bears these Arms.—1 and 4, quartered with 2 and 3. Quarterly; first, *Blue, three gold boars'*

heads coupéd (Gordon); second, *Gold, three red lions' heads erased* (Badenoch); third, *Gold, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red* (Seton); fourth, *Blue, three silver fraises* (Fraser). CRESTS: 1. *On a red chapeau, turned up ermine a gold lion statant guardant, crowned with a red ducal coronet, and gorged with a collar as the bordure round the Arms.* 2. *Out of a gold ducal coronet a stag's head and neck, affronté proper attired with ten gold tynes.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver unicorn, horned, maned and hooped gold*; Sinister, *A silver antelope, horned and hooped gold.* Each Supporter gorged with a collar as the bordure round the Arms. MOTTOES: "*En la rose je fleuris,*" and over the second Crest "*Bydand.*"

(21) KING JAMES VII. and II., son of No. 19, was born 1633, and was created DUKE OF YORK 1644, Earl of Ulster 1659, and DUKE OF ALBANY 1660 (S.). He left England 1688, afterwards went to France, and died there in 1701. He married, first, Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and by her had:—

- (a) Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born 1660; died in infancy.
- (b) James, born 1663; created Duke and Earl of Cambridge, Baron of Dauntsey 1664; died 1669.
- (c) Charles, Duke of Kendal, born 1666; died young.
- (d) Edgar, born 1667; created Duke and Earl of Cambridge, Baron of Dauntsey 1667; died 1671.
- (e) Mary, who succeeded to the Throne. (No. 22).
- (f) Anne, who succeeded to the Throne. (No. 23).

King James married, secondly, in 1673, Mary d'Este, daughter of Alphonso, Duke of Modena, and by her had:—

- (g) Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born and died 1677.
- (h) Prince James Francis Edward, the "Chevalier de St. George," born 1688. In 1715 he made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the throne of his father, and died in Rome 1766. He married, in 1719, Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, son of the King of Poland. They had:—

- (1) Prince Charles Edward, born 1720, styled himself "Comte d'Albanie." In 1745 he made a gallant attempt to recover the throne, but that effort came to an end after his defeat at Culloden in 1746. In 1772 he married Louise, daughter of Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Stolberg-Guedern, but had no issue by her (*see* Note below). He

had, however, a natural daughter, Lady Charlotte Stuart, whom he created Duchess of Albany. He died in 1788, and was buried in Rome.

Note.—Two brothers—John Sobieski Stuart, “*Count d’Albany*,” and Charles Edward Stuart, “*Count d’Albany*—sons of Capt. Thos. Allen, R.N., son of Admiral John Carter Allen, asserted that their father’s real name and title was James Stuart, *Count d’Albany*, and that he was a legitimate son of Prince Charles Edward, but was adopted by Admiral Allen.

- (2) Henry Benedict, styled Duke of York, born 1725. He became a cardinal, and died 1807.

Arms.—Duke of York’s Arms: 1. Quarterly; *France and England*. 2. *Scotland*. 3. *Ireland* (Macdonald).

Arms.—King James VII. and II. bore the same Arms as his father. [Plate I., fig. 6.]

King James VII. and II. had also several natural children:—

- (i) James Fitz-James, eldest son of King James VII. and II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough, was born 1670. In 1687 he was created DUKE OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, Earl of Tinmouth, Baron of Bosworth. He fought for his father at the battle of the Boyne, and was attainted in 1695. He was naturalised in France, and when commander of the French army he defeated the English and Portuguese at Almanza in 1707, and was created Duke of Liria and Xerica, in Spain, by Philip V. in 1707, and was also created Duke of Fitz-James in France in 1710. He was twice married, the descendants of the first marriage succeeding to the Spanish Dukedom, and those of the second marriage to the French one. Descendants of both marriages still survive. The Duke was killed at the siege of Philipsburgh, 1734.

Arms.—The Duke of Berwick bore the Arms of King James VII. and II., *within a bordure compony red and blue, the first charged with a lion passant guardant, the second with a fleur-de-lis, both gold*. CREST: *On a red chapeau turned up ermine, a silver dragon passant, gorged with a blue collar charged with three gold fleurs-de-lis*. SUPPORTERS: *Dexter, A silver unicorn, horned gold, collared and chained blue, the collar charged with three*

gold fleurs-de-lis; Sinister, *A red dragon collared and chained gold, the collar charged with three blue fleurs-de-lis* (Doyle). [Plate I., fig. 10.]

(j) Henry Fitz-James, second son of King James VII. and II. and Arabella Churchill, was born 1673. About 1696 his father, when an exile, created him Duke of Albemarle. He died without issue 1702.

(22) QUEEN MARY II., daughter of No. 21, born 1662. Married, 1677, William, Prince of Orange. They were declared King and Queen of Scotland, England, Ireland, and France 1689. Queen Mary II. died 1694; and her husband, King William III., died in 1702 without issue.

Arms.—King William III. and Queen Mary II. bore: 1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2. *Quarterly*; *France and England*; 3. *Ireland*. The shield was divided *per pale*, or down the centre, and these Arms were repeated on both halves. On the dexter half the King placed *en surtout* his own Arms of Nassau—*Blue billetty and a lion rampant, gold* (Woodward). CREST, SUPPORTERS, etc., as before. [Plate I., fig. 11.]

(23) QUEEN ANNE, daughter of No. 21, born 1665, married, 1683, Prince George, son of King Frederick III. of Denmark. All their children died in infancy except:—

(a) William, Duke of Gloucester; born 1689, died 1700.

Arms.—Queen Anne bore: 1 and 4. *Scotland impaled with England*. 2. *France*. 3. *Ireland*. Note the part of the tressure next the English Arms is omitted (Woodward). CREST, SUPPORTERS, etc., as before. [Plate I., fig. 12].

Moray.

(24) JAMES STEWART, son of King James V. (No. 16) and Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Erskine. Born 1534. Commendator of St. Andrews and Pittenweem 1538. In 1562 he was created EARL OF MORAY, Lord Abernethy and Strathearn. The same year he was created Earl of Mar, but resigned this Earldom after a few months. In 1567 he became Regent of Scotland, and was known as the "Good Regent." He was assassinated at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh 1570. His daughter:—

(a) Elizabeth, Countess of Moray, married in 1580 James Stewart, son and heir of James, first Lord Doune. (See No. 50).

Arms of Earl of Moray on Seal, 1555.—*Scotland, with crozier behind shield* (Macdonald). On Seal, 1562.—1 and 4. *Scotland, debruised by an engrailed ribbon*. 2 and 3. *Three cushions within a double tressure flory-counter-*

flory (Moray) (Laing). 1 and 4. *Scotland, debruised by a black ribbon.* 2 and 3. (Moray) (Nisbet). CREST: *A pelican feeding her young in a green nest.* SUPPORTERS: *Two silver greyhounds, with gold collars.* MOTTO: "*Solus per christum Redemptorem.*" [Plate I., fig. 13.]

Orkney.

(25) ROBERT STEWART, son of King James V. (No. 16), and Euphemia, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Elphinstone. He was Abbot, and in 1559 Commendator, of Holyrood House. In 1581 he was created EARL OF ORKNEY and Lord Zetland. He had three sons:—

- (a) Henry, died before his father.
- (b) Patrick, second Earl of Orkney. He was beheaded 1614, and his honours and estates forfeited. He died without legitimate issue.

Arms of Patrick, Earl of Orkney, on Seal, 1592.—1 and 4. *Scotland.* 2 and 3. *A dragon boat, sail furled, flag flying.* CREST: *An inverted anchor.* MOTTO: "*Sic fuit est et erit.*" SUPPORTERS: *A unicorn chained and a griffin* (Macdonald). Nisbet says he had a *ribbon dexter* on the 1 and 4 quarters, and gives the CREST as: *A King enthroned, in his right hand a sword and in his left a falcon.* SUPPORTERS and MOTTO as above.

- (c) John, created Lord Kinclaven in 1607, and EARL OF CARRICK (in Orkney) in 1628. He died without male issue in 1652.

Arms of Earl of Carrick.—1 and 4. *Scotland, within bordure compony, blue and silver.* 2 and 3. *Orkney.* CREST, MOTTO and SUPPORTERS as given by Nisbet for No. 25 b (*Pont's MS.*).

Robert, Earl of Orkney, had also several natural sons, of whom—

- (d) James of Tullos

From these sons descended the Stewarts of Bigtoun, Brough (*see* No. 259), Eday, Egilshay, Grahamsay, How, and Newark.

Arms of Stewart of Bigtoun, Zetland, descended from a younger son of Grahamsay, recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two blue mascles.* CREST: *A green holly leaf slipped.* MOTTO: "*Sic virescit industria*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate I., fig. 14.]

Arms of Stewart of Newark, recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red bordure charged with three lions rampant, and as many ships at anchor*

interchanged gold. CREST: *A lion's paw and a palm branch crossed saltire-ways proper.* MOTTO: "*Christus mihi lucrum*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate I., fig. 15.]

Arms of Robert, Earl of Orkney, on Seal, 1550.—*Scotland, with crozier behind shield* (Laing). On Seal, 1572.—*Scotland, debruised by a ribbon* (Macdonald). As Earl he bore.—1 and 4. *Scotland, debruised by black ribbon sinister.* 2 and 3. *Blue, a gold ship with sails furled* (Orkney) (Nisbet). [Plate I., fig. 16.] CREST: *A king enthroned, holding in right hand a sword and in left a falcon, all proper.* MOTTO: "*Sic fuit est et erit.*"

(26) JOHN STEWART, PRIOR OF COLDINGHAM, son of King James V. (No. 16) and Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, died 1563.

Arms of the Prior of Coldingham on Seal, 1560.—*Scotland, debruised by a ribbon* (Macdonald). [Plate II., fig. 17].

He was father of:—

Bothwell.

(a) Francis Stewart, Commendator of Kelso. In 1581 he was created EARL OF BOTHWELL and Lord Hales (S.), and was attainted 1592. He died in poverty at Naples, leaving three sons:—

(1) Francis, who left a son Charles.

(2) John, Prior of Coldingham.

(3) Henry.

Arms of Earl of Bothwell on Seal, 1565.—*Scotland, debruised by a ribbon* (Laing). On Seal, 1586.—1 and 4. *A bend.* 2 and 3. *On a chevron a rose between two lions counter passant. En surtout, A lion rampant within a bordure compony* (Macdonald). Other Seals show *en surtout, Scotland*. [Plate II., fig. 18].

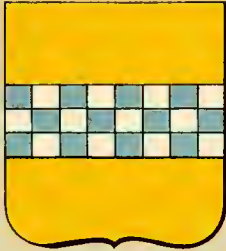
The Arms of Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, agree with the last Seal, except the small shield *en surtout*, and are shown by Lindsay as—1 and 4. *Gold, a blue bend.* 2 and 3. *Red, on a silver chevron a rose between two lions counter passant red.*

He had also an illegitimate son:—

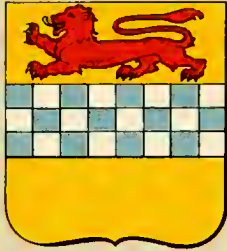
(b) Hercules.

Moray.

(27) JAMES STEWART, son of King James IV. (No. 15) and Janet, daughter of John, Lord Kennedy, born about 1499. Created EARL OF MORAY, Lord Abernethy and Strathearn (S.) in 1501. He died without male issue 1544.



1. High Stewarts



2. Ralston



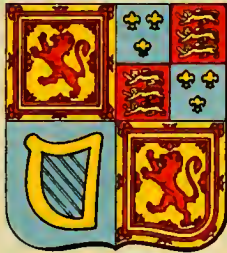
3. King Robert II.
to King James VI.



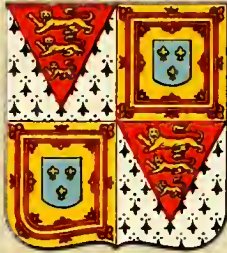
4. Archdeacon of
St. Andrews



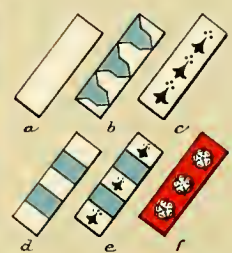
5. Duke of Rothesay



6. King James VI. & I.
to King James VII. & II.



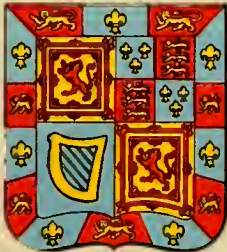
7. Duke of Monmouth



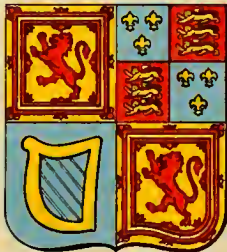
8. Batons



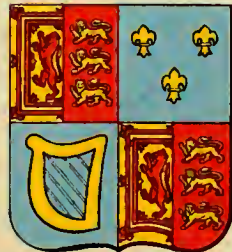
9. Duke of Richmond
and Lennox



10. Duke of Berwick



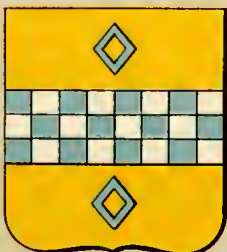
11. King William III.
& Queen Mary II.



12. Queen Anne



13. Earl of Moray



14. Bigtoun



15. Newark



16. Earl of Orkney

Arms of Earl of Moray on Seal, 1520.—1 and 4. *Three cushions within a double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Moray). 2 and 3. *Scotland, debriused by a ribbon sinister* (Laing). [Plate II., fig. 19].

Ross.

(28) JAMES STEWART, second son of King James III. (No. 14), born 1476, was created in 1488 DUKE OF ROSS, Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ardmannoch, Lord of Brechin and Navar. In 1498 he became Archbishop of St. Andrews, and in 1502 Lord Chancellor. He died unmarried 1504.

Arms of Duke of Ross on Seal, 1501.—*Scotland, with crozier behind shield*. SUPPORTERS: *Two unicorns, not chained or collared* (Laing). Arms as shown in Lindsay.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2. *Red, three silver lions rampant* (Ross). 3. *Gold, three red piles* (Brechin). [Plate II., fig. 20].

Mar.

(29) JOHN STEWART, third son of King James III. (No. 14), born about 1480, was created EARL OF MAR AND GARIOCH in 1486. He died unmarried 1503.

Albany.

(30) ALEXANDER STEWART, second son of King James II. (No. 13), born about 1454, styled Earl of March and Lord of Annandale in 1455, and before 1458 DUKE OF ALBANY (S.). In 1479 he and his brother, the Earl of Mar (13*d*) were arrested by their brother, King James III. The Earl died in prison, but the Duke escaped to France. Returning about 1483 he was created Earl of Mar and Garioch (S.), but in that year was forfeited, as he had placed his castle of Dunbar in the hands of the English. He invaded Scotland, but was defeated near Lochmaben 1484, and again fled to France, where he died in 1485. In an Act of Parliament after his death he is referred to as "Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Mar and Garioch, Lord of Annandale and Man" (S.). His first marriage was dissolved on account of propinquity of blood, but by the lady he had a son:—

(a) Alexander, declared illegitimate, who became Bishop of Moray, and died 1534, leaving four sons:—

- (1) Patrick.
- (2) Alexander of Pitcairnie, Archdeacon of Lothian.
- (3) Alexander (second) of Pitcairnie.
- (4) John.

By his second wife he had a son:—

(b) John Stewart, styled Duke of Albany. Appointed Regent of Scotland 1515. Died without legitimate issue 1536.

Arms of John, Duke of Albany, on Seals, same as his father (Laing and Macdonald).

Arms of Alexander, Duke of Albany, on Seal, 1473.—1. *Scotland*. 2. *A lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses* (Dunbar or March). 3. *Three legs armed and spurred and conjoined at the thighs in fess* (Man). 4. *A saltire and chief* (Annandale). SUPPORTERS: *Two bears muzzled, collared and chained* (Laing).

Lindsay shows these Arms.—1. *Scotland*. 2. *Red, a silver lion rampant within a silver bordure charged with eight red roses*. 3. *Red, three legs in armour conjoined in fess proper, spurred gold*. 4. *Gold, a saltire and chief red*. [Plate II., fig. 21].

Ballechin, etc.

(31) JAMES STEWART OF STICKS AND BALLECHIN, natural son of King James II. (No. 13). Ancestor of the Steuarts of Arnagang, Ballechin, Innervack, Killichassie, the later Kynachins, Loch of Clunie, and Stewartfield.

Arms of Ballechin.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, all within an engrailed gold bordure* (Douglas' Baronage). These Arms were confirmed to the heir of line in 1876, but the *bordure was parted per pale gold and silver*. CREST: *A red lion's head erased*. MOTTO: "*Semper fidelis*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate II., fig. 22].

In 1888 Charles Ferdinand de Kierzkowski-Steuart, London, recorded Arms.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2 and 3. *Stewart*. *All within an engrailed bordure parted per pale silver and gold*. CREST: *A lion's head erased red, tongued blue*. MOTTO: "*Semper fidelis*." (*Lyon Register*).

Blackhall.

(32) SIR JOHN STEWART OF ARDGOWAN, natural son of King Robert III. (No. 11). From him descend the Stewarts of Ardgowan, Auchingowan, Blackhall, Carnock, Christwell, Gask, Greenock, Kincarachy, Kirkwood, Lumloch, Newton, Pardovan, Scotstoun, Steuarthall, Wester Polmaise. Blackhall was created a Baronet in 1667, and the present head of the house is Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, eighth Baronet.

Arms of Blackhall, recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant, armed and tongued blue*. CREST: *A red lion's head erased*. MOTTO: "*Spero meliora*" or "*Integritate stabit*"

ingenuus" (*Lyon Register* and *Nisbet*). In 1812 Arms were again recorded.—1 and 4. As above. 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold covered cups* (*Shaw*). CRESTS: 1. As above. 2. *A demi-savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a club over his shoulder proper*. SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A red lion rampant, armed and tongued blue, gorged with a collar chequy blue and silver*; Sinister, *A savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a club over the shoulder all proper*. MOTTOES over the Crests: "*Spero meliora*" and "*I mean well*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate II., fig. 23].

Arms of Stewart-Nicholson of Carnock, recorded 1792.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant*. 2. *Gold, a chevron chequy black and silver between three black martlets*. 3. *Gold, three falcon's heads erased red, beaked black, within a blue bordure*. CREST: *A red lion's head erased*. MOTTO: "*Nil sistera contra*." (*Lyon Register*). [Plate II., fig. 24].

Arms of Stewart of Scotstoun, recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a red lion rampant, surmounted by a fess chequy blue and silver. In dexter chief point a crescent*. CREST: *A gold boar's head couped*. MOTTO: "*A virtute orta*" (*Lyon Register* and *Nisbet*). [Plate II., fig. 25].

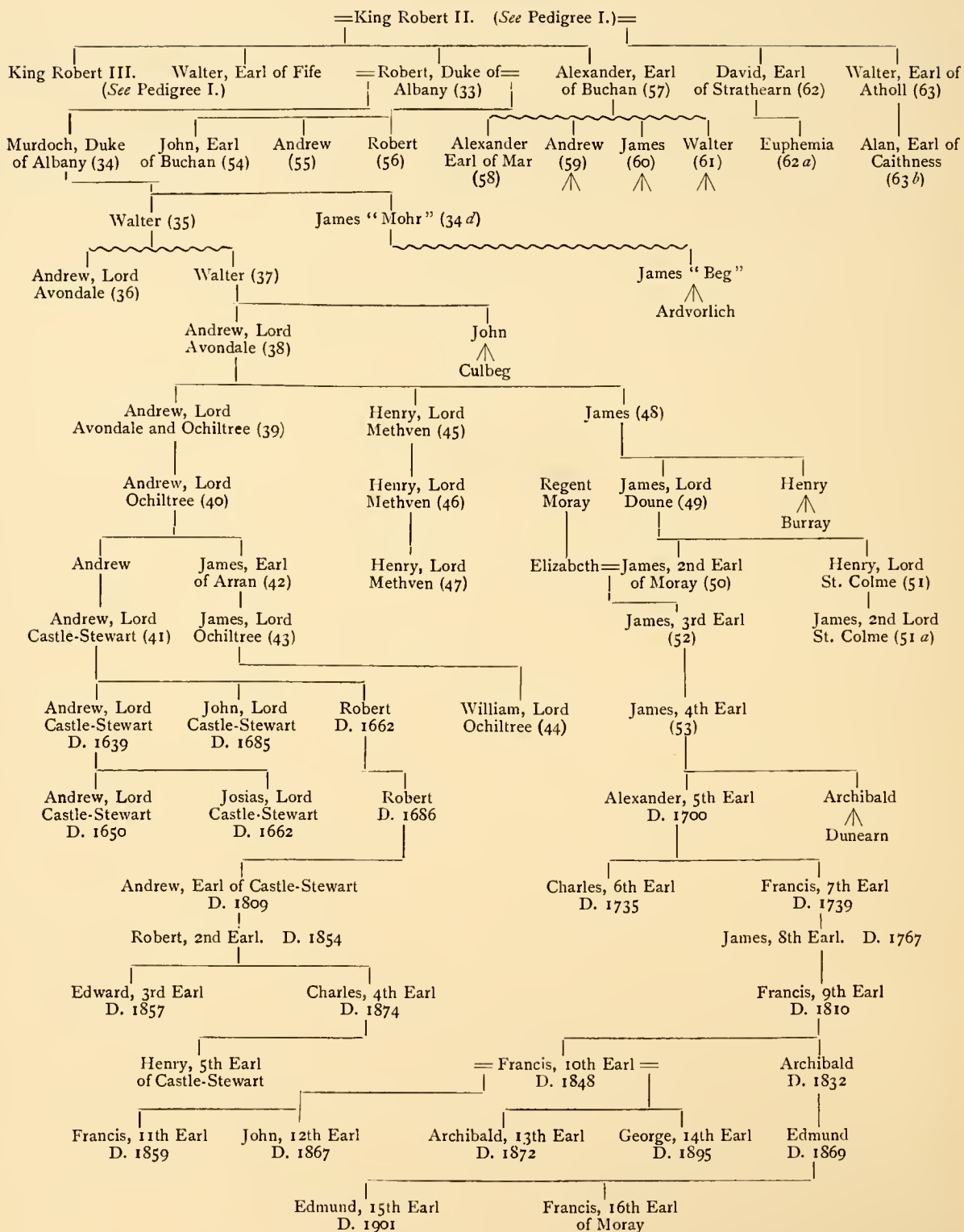
Arms of Steuarthall.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant, within an ermine bordure*. CREST: *A red lion's head erased*. MOTTO: "*Læderi noli*" (*Nisbet*). [Plate II., fig. 26].

Albany.

KING Robert II. died in 1390, but in 1388, owing to his weakness of body and mind, it was decided to appoint a Regent. As the King's eldest son and heir was little stronger than himself, the choice fell on the third son, Robert, Earl of Fife, and he continued as Regent when King Robert III. succeeded; but in 1398 the King appointed his eldest son David as Regent, and in the same year the first Dukes were created in Scotland—David the heir was made Duke of Rothesay, a hamlet in the Island of Bute, and Robert, Earl of Fife, was made Duke of Albany, practically of all Scotland. In 1402 Rothesay attempted to seize St. Andrews Castle, but was captured by Albany, taken to Falkland Tower, where he is said to have been starved to death. After the Prince's death Albany regained his power. King Robert III. died in April 1406, and his eldest son James having been captured by the English about a month before, Robert, Duke of Albany, was once more appointed Regent. At this time his son Murdoch was also a prisoner in England, but in 1416 the Regent exchanged the Earl of Northumberland for him, and dying in 1420 was succeeded in the Regency by this son Murdoch, second Duke of Albany. In 1424 King James I. returned to Scotland, and was not long in wreaking vengeance on the House of Albany, which had so long ruled in his place. In 1425 Murdoch,

PEDIGREE II.

The Royal Stewarts.



Duke of Albany, his sons Walter and Alexander, and his father-in-law, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, were attainted and executed at Stirling.

- (33) ROBERT STEWART, third son of King Robert II. (No. 10). Born about 1340. In 1361 became Earl of Menteth (S.) in right of his wife. Became Earl of Fife (S.) 1371. In 1398 he was created DUKE OF ALBANY (S.). On the death of his brother (No. 57), probably in 1406, he appears to have succeeded to the Earldom of Buchan (S.), but resigned it to his second son John (No. 54). He died 1420. By his first wife he had:—

(a) Murdoch (No. 34).

And by his second wife:—

(b) John, Earl of Buchan (No. 54).

(c) Andrew (No. 55).

(d) Robert (No. 56).

Arms of Robert, Duke of Albany, on Seal, 1374.—*A fess chequy, and in dexter chief a mullet* (Laing). On Seal, 1389.—*A fess chequy surmounted by a lion rampant*. CREST: *A boar's head and neck between two trees*. SUPPORTERS: *Two lions sejant guardant* (Laing). On Seal 1403.—1 and 4. *A lion rampant* (Fife). 2 and 3. *A fess chequy, in chief a label of five points*. CREST and SUPPORTERS as last (Laing).

Nisbet describes the last two as.—(1) *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant*. SUPPORTERS: *Two red lions sejant guardant*. (2) 1 and 4. *Gold, a red lion rampant, in chief a blue label of three points*. 2 and 3. *Stewart, with blue label of three points*. [Plate II., fig. 27].

- (34) MURDOCH STEWART, DUKE OF ALBANY and Earl of Fife, also Earl of Menteth (S.) in right of his mother Margaret, Countess of Menteth. (See No. 161). The Duke left the following sons:—

(a) Robert of Fife, died without issue 1421.

(b) Walter of Fife, executed 1425 (No. 35).

(c) Alexander, executed 1425.

(d) James had a natural son James Beg, whose descendants are the Stuarts of Annat, Stewarts of Ardvorlich, Baldoran, Ballachallan, Craigtoun, Duchlash, Gartnafuaroe, Glassingall, Glenbucky, Hyndfield, Ledcreich.

Arms of Stuart of Annat, same as Ardvorlich, but with *black mullet in the centre of the quarters* (Burke).

Arms of Stewart of Ardvorlich, recorded 1802.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a red mullet*. 3. *Silver an engrailed saltire between four roses red*. *All within an engrailed bordure compony, blue and silver*. CREST: *A right hand and arm couped at the elbow brandishing aloft a broad-sword, all proper*.

MOTTO: "*Deo juvante vinco*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate II., fig. 28.]

Arms of Stewart of Baldoran, on Seal, 1524.—1. *A lion rampant* (Fife). 2. *A cinquefoil* (Lennox?). 3. *A fess chequy*. 4. *A galley* (Lorn) (Laing).

Arms of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, quarterly, as his father.

Avondale.

AS shown below, the Stewarts of Avondale descend from the House of Albany. Walter, the second son of Duke Murdoch, had three sons, all of whom were legitimated in 1479. It is not doubted that two of these were illegitimate, but as regards the third son, Walter of Morphie, an effort is made in the *Sketch of the Stuarts of Castle Stuart, Ireland*, to prove his legitimacy. If we admit this view the Earl of Castle Stewart is the male representative of the Stewarts. Against the legitimacy of Walter, it must be pointed out that his son Alexander (who, if his father had been legitimate, would have represented Isabel, Duchess of Albany, and *suo jure* Countess of Lennox, and so entitled to the great estates of the Earldom) made no claim to the Lennox estates, but supported the claim of Elizabeth Menteth, a descendant of a younger sister of Countess Isabel.

(35) WALTER OF FIFE, the second son of No. 34, had three natural sons:—

- (a) Andrew, Lord Avondale (No. 36).
- (b) Arthur.
- (c) Walter Stewart of Morphie. (*See* No. 37).

(36) ANDREW STEWART, son of Walter Stewart (No. 35), was in 1459 created LORD AVONDALE (S.). He died without issue 1488.

Arms of Lord Avondale on Seal, 1482.—1. *Scotland*. 2. *A fess chequy with label of four points in chief*. 3. *A saltire between four roses* (Lennox). 4. *A lion rampant* (Fife). CREST: *A demi figure holding a wheel* (Laing).

(37) WALTER STEWART OF MORPHIE, son of Walter Stewart (No. 35), had four sons:—

- (a) Alexander.
- (b) Andrew. (*See* No. 38).
- (c) John, ancestor of the Stewarts of Culbeg and Garchoile.
- (d) ———, ancestor of the Stuarts of Inchbrek and Johnston.

Arms of Stewart of Inchbrek, recorded 1676.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between a lion passant in chief and a rose in base red, all within an engrailed bordure com-pony blue and silver*. CREST: *A civet cat couchant proper*. MOTTO: "*Semper paratus*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate II., fig. 29.]

- (38) ANDREW STEWART appears to have succeeded his elder brother in the Barony of Avondale in 1489, but in any case he was created LORD AVONDALE (S.) in that year. He fell at Flodden 1513, leaving three sons:—

- (a) Andrew (No. 39).
- (b) Henry, Lord Methven (No. 45).
- (c) Sir James of Beith (No. 48).

Arms of Lord of Avondale.—1. *Scotland.* 2. *Stewart.* 3. *Lennox.* 4. *Fife.* *All within bordure compony blue and silver* (Lindsay). [Plate II., fig. 30.]

Major-General Robert Stuart, H.E.I.C.S., recorded Arms 1802.—1 and 4. *Scotland.* 2. *Stewart, with red mullet in chief.* 3. *Lennox.* *In centre of shield a black mullet, and all within an engrailed bordure compony blue and silver.* CREST: *A right arm issuing, grasping a sword in bend sinister proper, hilted and pommel gold.* MOTTO: "*Deo juvante vinco.*" (*Lyon Register*).

Ochiltree.

- (39) ANDREW, THIRD LORD AVONDALE (S.). In 1543 he obtained an Act of Parliament to exchange his title for that of LORD STEWART OF OCHILTREE (S.), and died 1548.

Arms of Lord Avondale and Ochiltree as above. CREST: *A civet cat* (Nisbet). SUPPORTERS: *Two green dragons.* MOTTO: "*Forward*" (Burke).

His son:—

- (40) ANDREW, SECOND LORD OCHILTREE, had five sons:—
- (a) Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving:—
 - (1) Andrew (No. 41).
 - (2) Josias of Bonnytoun, who died without issue.
 - (b) James (No. 42).
 - (c) William of Monkton, killed 1588.
 - (d) Henry of Barbowie, Braidwood, Dunregan and Nether Gogar.
 - (e) Robert of Wester Braco.

Castle Stewart.

- (41) ANDREW, THIRD LORD OCHILTREE, son of Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, who died in his father's lifetime. He ruined himself and resigned his Scotch estates and title to his cousin (*see* No. 43). He received grants of land in Tyrone, Ireland, and was given a Peerage in Ireland, 1619—LORD CASTLE STEWART (I.) He died 1629, leaving three sons:—

- (a) Andrew, second Lord, father of—
 (1) Andrew, third Lord, died 1650.
 (2) Robert, died young.
 (3) Josias, fourth Lord, died without issue 1662.
- (b) John, fifth Lord.
- (c) Robert, from whom descended the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Lords. The last was created Viscount Castle Stewart in 1793, and EARL OF CASTLE STEWART (I.) 1800, and from him the present Earl descends.

Arms of present Earl of Castle Stewart.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess per saltire red and ermine, between in chief a bull's head coupé and in base a galley black* (Richardson). 2 and 3. Quarterly; first, *Scotland*; second, *Stewart with red label of three points in chief*. 3. *Lennox*. 4. *Fife*. *These quarters within a bordure compony silver and blue*. CRESTS: 1. *A silver lion rampant holding a wreath of oak leaves fructed proper, and charged on the shoulder with a red cross formy* (Richardson). 2. *A silver unicorn's head, horned gold* (Stewart). SUPPORTERS: *Two green dragons* (Debrett has *sanguine or blood colour*). MOTTO: "*Forward*." [Plate II., fig. 31].

Arran.

- (42) JAMES STEWART OF BOTHWELLMUIR, second son of Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree (No. 40), was created EARL OF ARRAN, Lord of Arane and Hamilton (S.) in 1581, and was attainted 1585. He was killed 1596.

Arms of Earl of Arran.—1 and 4. Grand Quarters: first, *Scotland*; second, *Stewart, with red label of three points in chief*; third, *Lennox*; fourth, *Fife*. (*No bordure*). 2 and 3. Grand Quarters: first and fourth, *Red, three ermine cinquefoils pierced* (Hamilton); third and fourth, *Silver, a black galley* (Arran). CREST: *A red lion's head erased*. SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A green dragon*; Sinister, *A silver antelope, horned gold*. MOTTO: "*Dat incrementum*" (Burke).

His son:—

- (43) SIR JAMES STEWART OF KILLEITH acquired the estates and title of LORD OCHILTREE (S.) 1615 from his cousin (No. 41), and died about 1660.

His son:—

- (44) WILLIAM, FIFTH LORD OCHILTREE (S.), died unmarried 1675.



17. Prior of Coldingham



18. Earl of Bothwell



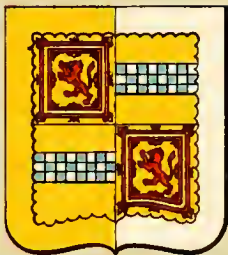
19. Earl of Moray



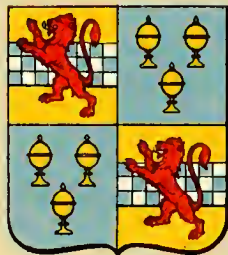
20. Duke of Ross



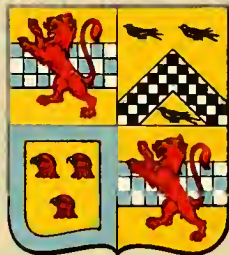
21. Alexander, Duke of Albany



22. Ballechin



23. Blackhall



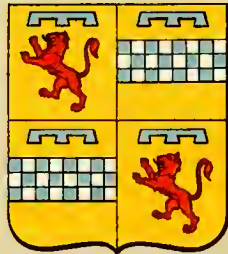
24. Carnock



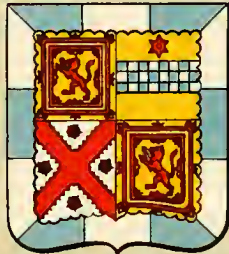
25. Scotstoun



26. Steuarthall



27. Robert, Duke of Albany



28. Ardvorlich



29. Inchbrek



30. Lord of Avondale



31. Earl of Castle Stewart



32. Lord Methven

Methven.

- (45) HENRY STEWART, second son of Andrew, Lord Avondale (No. 38). Born about 1495. Killed at Pinkie 1547. In 1528 he married as his second wife the widow of King James IV. (No. 15), and divorced wife of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and was then created LORD METHVEN (S.).

Arms of Lord Methven on Seal, 1551.—1 and 4. *Scotland.* 2. *Stewart.* 3. *Lennox.* *En surtout, A lion rampant holding a castle in its paws* (Methven) (Laing).

Lindsay shows the Arms.—1. *Scotland.* 2. *Stewart.* 3. *Lennox.* 4. *Fife.* *All within a bordure compony silver and blue.* *En surtout, Red, a gold lion rampant holding a silver castle in its paws.* [Plate II., fig. 32.] Burke gives the CREST: *A silver tower.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A green dragon;* Sinister, *A silver greyhound.* MOTTO: "*Forward.*"

By his third wife, Jonet, daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Atholl, he had a son:—

- (46) HENRY, SECOND LORD METHVEN (S.), who was killed 1572, leaving a son:—
 (47) HENRY, THIRD LORD METHVEN (S.), who died without issue about 1580.

Doune and Moray.

JAMES, son and heir of the first Lord Doune, married in 1580 the eldest daughter of the assassinated Regent, Earl of Moray, and became in her right Earl of Moray. Their descendants, the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth Earls, it is curious to note, were all brothers or half brothers of each other.

- (48) SIR JAMES STEWART OF BEITH, third son of Andrew, Lord Avondale (No. 38), was killed 1544, and had three sons:—
 (a) James, his successor (No. 49).
 (b) Archibald Stewart of Burray, died without issue.
 (c) Henry had a son, James of Burray, whose daughter Barbara married William Stewart of Mains (No. 189 b).
- (49) SIR JAMES STEWART OF DOUNE. In 1581 he was created LORD DOUNE (S.), and died 1590. He had two sons (Nos. 50 and 51).
- (50) JAMES married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Moray (No. 24), and became in her right EARL OF MORAY (S.), being known as "the bonny Earl of Moray." He was killed 1592, leaving two sons:—
 (a) James (No. 52).
 (b) Francis.
- (51) HENRY STEWART, younger brother of James, Earl of Moray (No. 50), was created LORD SAINT COLME (S.) in 1611. He died 1612, leaving a son:—
 (a) James, second Lord Saint Colme, who died without issue.

Arms of Lord Saint Colme.—1 and 4. *Gold, a red lion rampant.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory; a red label in chief. En surtout, Silver, on a green mount a red hart horned silver, in front of a green tree.* CREST: *A red lion's head erased.* SUPPORTERS: *Dexter, A red lion; Sinister, a greyhound proper, with red collar* (Burke).

(52) JAMES STEWART, THIRD EARL OF MORAY (S.), son of No. 50, succeeded his cousin (No. 51 *a*) as Lord St. Colme. Died 1638, leaving:—

(a) James, his successor (No. 53).

Arms of third Earl of Moray on Seal, 1628.—1 and 4. *Scotland.* 2 and 3. *Moray.* CREST: *A stag's head, contourny.* SUPPORTERS: *Two greyhounds.* [Plate III., fig. 33.]

(53) JAMES STEWART, FOURTH EARL OF MORAY (S.). Died 1653. He had four sons:—

(a) James, Lord Doune, died unmarried in his father's lifetime.

(b) Alexander Stuart, fifth Earl, from whom all the later Earls, including the sixteenth and present Earl, descend.

(c) Francis of Culalay, died without issue.

(d) Archibald of Dunearn, ancestor of the Stuarts of Dunearn.

Arms of present Earl of Moray, recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Scotland, within a bordure compony blue and silver.* 2. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver.* 3. *Gold, three cushions within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red.* CREST: *A pelican in her nest feeding her young proper.* SUPPORTERS: *Two silver greyhounds with red collars.* MOTTO: "*Salus per Christum redemptorem*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 34.]

Arms of Stuart of Dunearn, as Earl of Moray, *with black crescent in centre of quarters.* Same CREST and MOTTO, but no SUPPORTERS (Burke).

Buchan.

ROBERT, Duke of Albany, resigned the Earldom of Buchan in 1406 to John, his second son (*i.e.*, eldest son by second marriage) with remainder to Andrew and Robert, his third and fourth sons. The last was not acknowledged as Earl probably because King James I. considered the Regent had exceeded his powers in conferring the Earldom on his younger sons (G. E. C.).

(54) JOHN STEWART, eldest son by second wife of Robert, Duke of Albany (No. 33). Born about 1380, succeeded his father as EARL OF BUCHAN (S.), and was killed, without male issue, at Verneuil, 1424. He was succeeded by his youngest brother Robert (No. 56).

Arms of John, Earl of Buchan.—1 and 4. *Scotland*. 2 and 3. *Buchan*.
 CREST: *A garb or wheat sheaf* (Nisbet). [Plate III., fig. 35.]

- (55) ANDREW STEWART, third son of No. 33 and brother of No. 54. Died without issue 1413.
- (56) ROBERT STEWART, fourth son of No. 33 and brother of Nos. 54 and 55, *de jure* EARL OF BUCHAN (S.) but was never so acknowledged.

Buchan.

ALLEXANDER, Earl of Buchan, was named "The Wolf of Badenoch" on account of his ferocity. He seized the Bishop of Moray's lands and was excommunicated. In revenge he burned the towns of Forres and Elgin, including the Cathedral and houses of the Canons, and for this was made to do penance at Perth.

- (57) SIR ALEXANDER STEWART, fourth son of King Robert II. (No. 10), was recognised as EARL OF BUCHAN (S.) in 1382. He was known as "The Wolf of Badenoch," and died without legitimate issue probably in 1406. He left several natural sons:—

- (a) Alexander, Earl of Mar (No. 58).
- (b) Sir Andrew (No. 59).
- (c) Duncan.
- (d) James (No. 60).
- (e) Walter (No. 61).
- (f) Robert.

Arms of the Earl of Buchan as shown on the Seal of his widow, Euphemia Ross, 1394.—*Three shields*, Centre, *Three lions rampant within double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Ross). Dexter, *On a bend three buckles* (Leslie); Sinister, *Three Garbs* (Buchan)—(Laing).

Nisbet, however, gives the Arms as.—1 and 4. *Stewart*. 2 and 3. *Buchan*.
 CREST: *A Garb*. [Plate III., fig. 36].

Mar.

THIS Earl of Mar inherited his father's high-handed ways, he besieged the Castle of Kildrummie, belonging to Isabel, Countess of Mar, and forced that lady to make a charter in 1404 settling the Earldom, failing the heirs of her body, on him and his heirs. He surrendered this charter five weeks later and married the lady instead.

- (58) ALEXANDER STEWART, son of No. 57, married 1404 Isabel, Countess of Mar and Garioch. He was in command of the Royal forces at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. In 1426 he was created EARL OF MAR (S.), with remainder to his natural son, Sir Thomas Stewart, who died in his father's lifetime. The Earl died 1435.

Arms of Earl of Mar on Seal, 1406.—1 and 4. *A fess chequy between three ducal coronets (Stewart and Garioch combined).* 2 and 3. *A bend between six cross crosslets fitchy (Mar).* CREST: *Two serpents nowed erect, counter respecting, issuing from a coronet.* SUPPORTERS: *Two lions rampant guardant (Laing).* And Nisbet has: 1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between three red open crowns.* 2 and 3. *Blue, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy gold.* [Plate III., fig. 37.]

- (59) SIR ANDREW STEWART, son of No. 57, was ancestor of the Steuarts of Auchluncart, Drummin, Edinglassy, Kilmachlie, Tannachy and Tombea.

Arms of Steuart of Auchluncart.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between three cross crosslets fitchy in chief, and as many cushions in base blue.* CREST: *Two hands holding up a heart proper.* MOTTO: "*Corde et manu*" (Burke).

Arms of Stewart of Drummin, recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between three cross crosslets fitchy in chief, and as many cushions in base red, all within engrailed blue bordure (Lyon Register).* CREST and MOTTO as Auchluncart. [Plate III., fig. 38.]

- (60) JAMES STEWART, son of No. 57, was ancestor of the Stewarts of Atholl, Balnakeily (*see* No. 278), Bonskeid, Cammoch, Castle Stewart, Chesfield, Clunie, Derculich, Drumchary, Drumchuine, Dundee, Duntaulich, Easter Kinnaird, Edradynate, Fincastle, Forthergill, Foss, Garth, Grainnich, Inchgarth, Innerslanie, Killiechassie, Kinnakile, Kynachin, Ladywall, Polcack, Rotmell, St. Fort, Shierglass, Tillinyrish, Tulloch, Urrard, Wester Clunie.

Arms of Stewarts of Atholl, recorded by Grant of Rothiemurchus, 1755.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between three black wolves' heads coupéd (Lyon Register).* [Plate III., fig. 39.]

Arms of Stewart of Castle Stewart, recorded 1788.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by a red lion rampant, all within a blue engrailed bordure charged with three gold garbs alternately, with three silver crescents.* CREST: *A dexter arm from the elbow holding a dagger aloft proper.* MOTTO: "*Never fear*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 40.]

Arms of Charles Stewart, barrister-at-law, cousin of Poyntz-Stewart of Chesfield, recorded 1879.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by a red lion rampant.* 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold garbs. All within a silver bordure, charged with three red wolves' heads erased.* CREST: *A man's head proper.* MOTTO: "*Never unprepared*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 41.] In 1881 these Arms placed in 1 and 4. Grand Quarters. 2 and 3. Grand Quarters: first and fourth, *Stewart with three black mullets in chief*; second and third, *Silver, a black galley (Steuart of Grantully).*

Arms of Stewart of Dundee, recorded 1680-87.—1 and 4. *Stewart.* 2 and 3. *Buchan. Over all a red lion rampant, the whole within a silver bordure charged with six red wolves' heads erased.* CREST: *A savage's head*

proper. MOTTO: "*Reddunt commercia mitem*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 42].

Arms of Stewart-Robertson of Edradynate, recorded 1885.—1 and 4. Grand Quarters; first and fourth, *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a red label of three points*; second and third, *Blue, three gold garbs*. 2 and 3. Grand Quarters, *Red, three silver wolves' heads erased, in the middle chief a silver crescent* (Robertson). *En surmont, Silver, a black shake-fork between three red roses* (Cunningham). CREST: *A griffin passant proper*. MOTTO: "*Never unprepared*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 43.]

Arms of Stewart of Forthergill (or Fothergale).—*Gold, a red lion rampant, surmounted by a black bend* (Nisbet).

Arms of Stewart of Garth.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant*. 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold garbs* (Nisbet). [Plate III., fig. 44.]

Arms of Stewart of Ladywall, recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant*. 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold garbs. All within silver bordure*. CREST: *A man's head coupé proper*. MOTTO: "*Pro rege et patria*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 45.]

Arms of Stewart of St. Fort, recorded 1839 as Castle Stewart above (*Lyon Register*), and again in 1869, in first and fourth Quarters by Balfour-Stewart of Arbigland. CREST: *A mermaid proper, in her right hand a black otter's head erased*. MOTTO: "*Omne solum forti patria*" (*Lyon Register*).

Arms of Stewart of Urrard.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy, blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant, and within a red bordure*. 2. *Blue, three gold garbs*. 3. *Silver, on a blue bend three gold buckles* (Leslie). [Plate III., fig. 46]. These Arms are included in the grant to Alston-Stewart of Urrard 1830, also in grant to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stewart-Balfour in 1837 (*Lyon Register*).

(61) WALTER STEWART, son of No. 57, was ancestor of the Stewarts of Belladrum and Kinchardin, Strathaven (?), Strathdown (?).

Arms on his Seal.—*A fess chequy between three open crowns* (Macdonald).

Arms of Stewart of Strathaven or Strathdown (Burke), recorded by John Stuart, King of France's Bodyguard, 1776.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two red antique crowns in chief, and a black boar's head coupé in base*. 2 and 3. *Blue, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy gold*. CREST: *A demi lion rampant proper*. MOTTO: "*Nobilis ira*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate III., fig. 47.]

Strathearn and Caithness.

(62) DAVID STEWART, eldest son of King Robert II. (No. 10), by his second wife. He was born about 1358, and was EARL OF STRATHEARN in 1371, and

shortly after this date was created Earl of Caithness. He died before 1389, leaving a daughter:—

- (a) Euphemia, Countess of Strathearn and Caithness. After 1390 she resigned the latter Earldom to her uncle, Walter, Earl of Atholl (No. 63). She afterwards married Patrick Graham, who in her right became Earl of Strathearn.

Arms of Earl of Strathearn on his Seal, 1374.—*A fess chequy between two chevrons, all within a double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Laing). *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two red chevrons. All within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Burke). [Plate III., fig. 48].

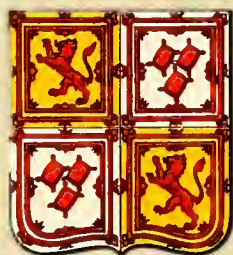
Atholl, Strathearn and Caithness.

WALTER STEWART, Earl of Atholl, became on the death of his elder brother David (No. 62) the representative of the second marriage of King Robert II., and he believed that he had a better right to the throne than the doubtfully legitimate issue of that king's first marriage, an opinion shared by many at the time. Accordingly the Earl, with his grandson Robert, Sir Robert Graham and others, conspired to get rid of the King (James I.). In 1437 the King went to Perth and gave the conspirators their opportunity. The Earl's grandson was the King's Chamberlain and admitted the murderers, who not only killed the King, but wounded the Queen also. From their point of view they made a great mistake in sparing her, as she took a terrible vengeance. The Earl, his grandson, Sir Robert Graham and others were shortly afterwards captured and put to death "with a refinement of cruelty which excited horror even in that age" (Hume Brown). Their flesh is said to have been torn from their bodies with pincers, and before execution the Earl was crowned with a red hot iron crown—surely an improvement on the crown of thorns.

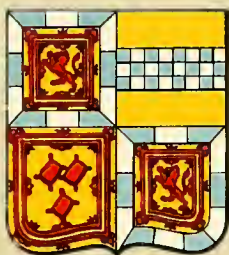
- (63) WALTER STEWART OF BRECHIN, second son of King Robert II. (No. 10) by his second wife. He was created Earl of Caithness after 1390, on the resignation of his niece Euphemia (No. 62 a). About 1409 he was created EARL OF ATHOLL, and in 1427 Earl of Strathearn for life. He obtained the Lordship of Brechin with his wife Margaret Barclay. He was executed in 1437. He had two sons:—

- (a) David, who had a son Sir Robert de Atholia executed 1437.
 (b) Alan Stewart received the Earldom of Caithness about 1428, on his father's resignation, but being killed at Inverlochy, unmarried, in 1431, the Earldom reverted to his father.

Arms of Walter, Earl of Atholl, on Seal, 1389.—*Scotland, with a bordure chequy. SUPPORTERS: Two lions sejant guardant* (Laing). [Plate IV.,



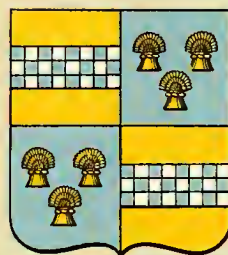
33. Earl of Moray



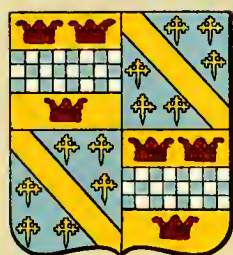
34. Earl of Moray



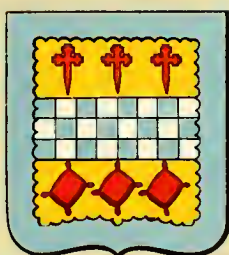
35. Earl of Buchan



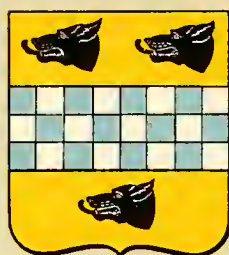
36. Earl of Buchan



37. Earl of Mar



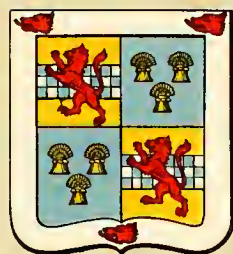
38. Drummin



39. Atholl



40. Castle Stewart
and St. Fort



41. Charles Stewart



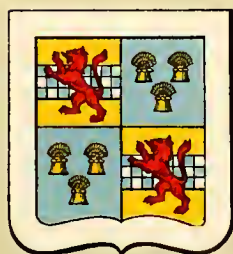
42. Dundee



43. Edradyne



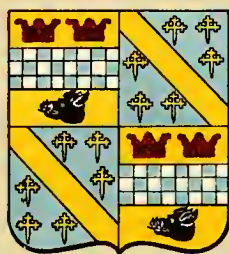
44. Garth



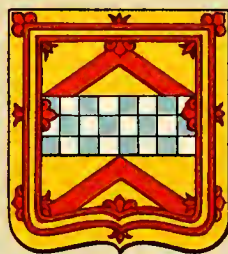
45. Ladywall



46. Urrard



47. John Stuart



48. Earl of Strathearn

fig. 49.] On Seal, 1424.—1 and 4. *Scotland, with label of three points.* 2 and 3. *Paly of six* (Laing). [Plate IV., fig. 50.] On Seal, 1430.—1. *Scotland, with label of three points.* 2. *Paly of six* (Atholl). 3. *Three piles* (Brechin). 4. *A lion rampant crowned* (Galloway). *En surtout, A ship under sail* (Caithness). CREST: *A lion sejant guardant holding in right paw a sword erect.* SUPPORTERS: *Dexter, A deer gorged and chained; Sinister, A lady leaning against a tree* (Laing). The colours of the last are: 1. *Gold, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red, with label of three points, blue.* 2. *Paly of six, gold and black.* 3. *Gold, three red piles.* 4. *Blue, a silver lion rampant crowned gold.* *En surtout, Blue, a ship under sail, gold.* CREST: *A red lion sejant guardant holding in right paw a sword erect proper.* SUPPORTERS as above. [Plate IV., fig. 51.]

Bute.

THE Stuarts of Bute are a very old branch of the family, which still flourishes to-day, the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Wharnclyffe being the titled representatives. Cadets of the family have also had the peerages of Stuart de Decies and Stuart de Rothesay conferred on them. John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, was Prime Minister, and not being popular owing to the people's belief that he and the dowager Princess of Wales controlled the King, a jack-boot (Bute) and a petticoat were burned at some of the meetings.

(64) SIR JOHN STEWART, "The Black Stewart," HERITABLE SHERIFF OF BUTE, natural son of King Robert II. (No. 10 *g*). He left issue:—

- (a) James Stewart, who succeeded his father as Sheriff, died without issue.
- (b) William of Fennok (No. 65).
- (c) Robert.
- (d) John.
- (e) Andrew, ancestor of the Stewarts of Balinshangrie and Rosland.

Arms of Stewart of Rosland, or Rosling, as recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a red lion passant guardant.* CREST: *A blue anchor in pale, ensigned with a man's heart proper.* MOTTO: "*Tam fidus quam fixus*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate IV., fig. 52.]

(65) WILLIAM OF FENNOK, died about 1465, leaving three sons:—

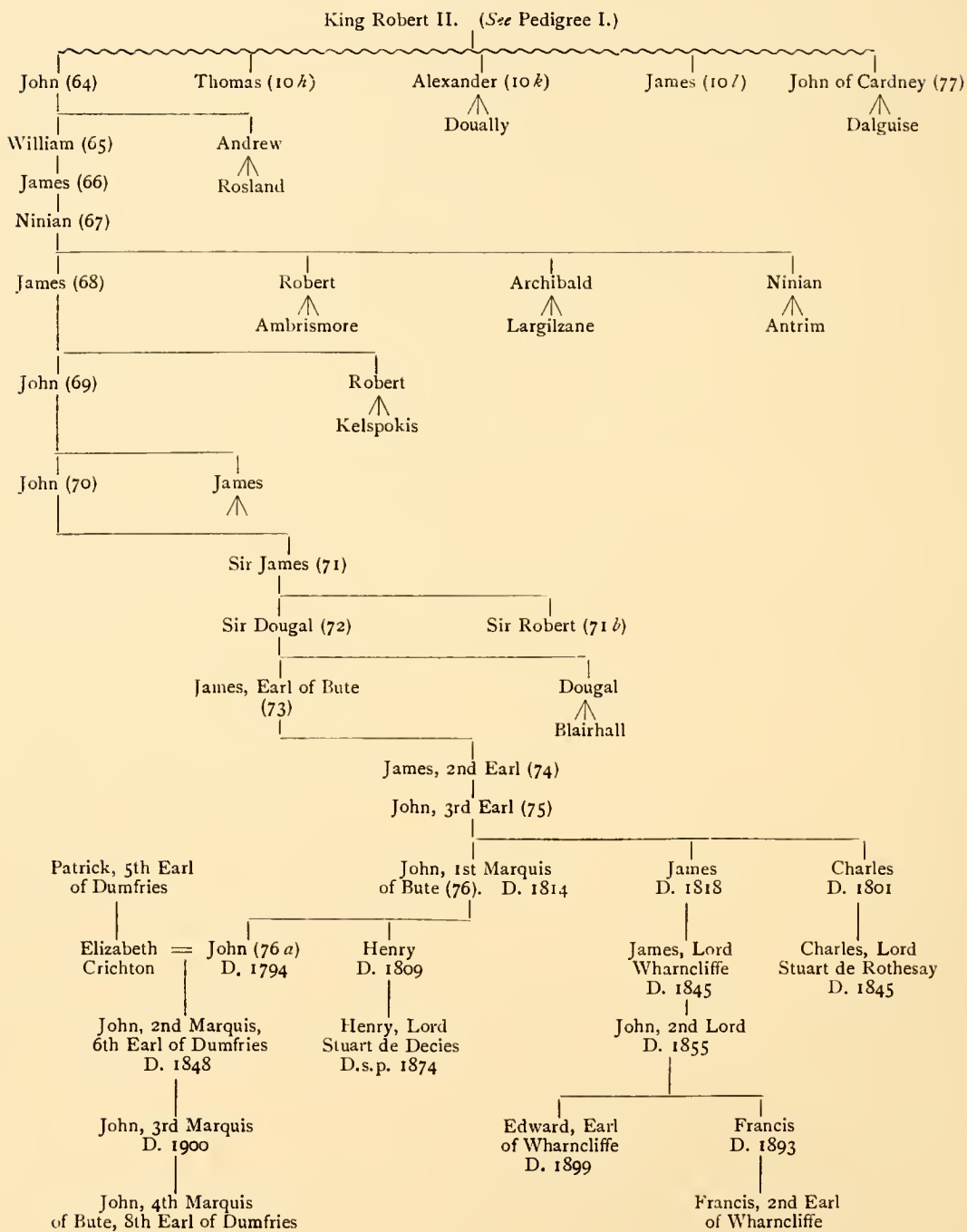
- (a) James (No. 66).
- (b) William of Fennok.
- (c) Alexander.

(66) JAMES, SHERIFF OF BUTE. Died 1477, leaving:—

- (a) James, who succeeded him, but died without issue.

PEDIGREE III.

Natural Sons of King Robert II.



- (b) Ninian (No. 67).
- (c) James of Kilcattan
- (d) Robert.

(67) NINIAN, SHERIFF OF BUTE AND ARRAN. He was married three times, and left several sons :—

- (a) James, who succeeded (No. 68).
- (b) Robert, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ambrismore.
- (c) Archibald, ancestor of the Stewarts of Largilzane.
- (d) Alexander.
- (e) Ninian, ancestor of the Stewarts of Antrim, Ascog, Ballintoy, Kilcattan, and perhaps Castlereagh.

Arms of Stewart of Ascog, as recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, within a black bordure charged with eight silver mascles.* CREST: *A greyhound couchant within two branches of bay proper.* MOTTO: "*Fide et opera*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate IV., fig. 53.]

- (f) John.
- (g) James.
- (h) William.

(68) SIR JAMES was twice married, and by his second wife had :—

- (a) John (No. 69).
- (b) Robert, ancestor of the Stewarts of Kelspokis.
- (c) Alexander of Knightislands.

(69) JOHN OF ARDMALEISH, died 1612. He was thrice married. By his first wife he had :—

- (a) Sir John (No. 70).

And by his third wife :—

- (b) James of Ardinho, Nether Ascog and Kerremench, who left descendants.

(70) SIR JOHN, died about 1618, leaving two sons :—

- (a) James (No. 71).
- (b) Col. Thomas, died in France.

(71) SIR JAMES STEWART OF ARDMALEISH AND KIRKTOUN, BARONET. He was created a Baronet 1627, and died 1661, leaving :—

- (a) Dougal, his heir (No. 72).
- (b) Sir Robert Stuart of Tillicoultry, created a Baronet 1707.

By his second wife he had :—

- (1) Sir Robert, second Baronet, who died without issue 1767.
- (2) Hugh.
- (3) Col. James.

Arms of Stuart of Tillicoultry.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory ;*

in chief an ermine cinquefoil. CREST: *A demi lion rampant proper.* MOTTO: "*Est nobilis ira leonis*" (Burke).

- (72) SIR DOUGAL, SECOND BARONET, died 1672, had two sons:—
 (a) James (No. 73).
 (b) Dougal, ancestor of the Stewarts of Blairhall and Annefield.
- (73) SIR JAMES STEWART, THIRD BARONET, was in 1703 created EARL OF BUTE, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mount Stuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock (S.). He died 1710, leaving:—
 (a) James (No. 74).
 (b) John, died without issue, 1738.
- (74) JAMES, SECOND EARL, died 1723, leaving:—
 (a) John (No. 75).
 (b) James Stuart-Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, who died without issue in 1800.
 (c) Archibald.
- (75) JOHN, THIRD EARL, born 1713. His wife was created in 1761 BARONESS MOUNT-STUART OF WORTLEY. He died 1792, and she died 1794. They had issue:—
 (a) John (No. 76).
 (b) James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, father of James, who in 1826 was created BARON WHARNCLIFFE OF WORTLEY, whose grandson, Edward, was created EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE and Viscount Carlton of Carlton in 1876. He died 1899, and was succeeded by his nephew, Francis, second Earl.
- Arms** of present Earl of Wharncliffe.—1. *Blue, a stag's head caboshed within two branches of laurel, gold* (Mackenzie). 2. *Silver, on a bend between six martlets red, three bezants* (Wortley). *On a canton the Arms as in third quarter.* 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Stuart). 4. *Silver, three red lozenges conjoined in fess, within a black bordure* (Montagu). CREST: *For Stuart a red demi lion rampant.* MOTTOES: Above Crest, "*Nobilis ira,*" and below Shield, "*Avito viret honore.*" SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver horse, bridled red*; Sinister, *A stag proper, horned gold.* Both SUPPORTERS *gorged with collars red flory-counter-flory.* [Plate IV., fig. 54.]
- (c) Frederick, died unmarried 1802.
 (d) Charles, died 1801, leaving a son, Sir Charles Stuart, who was created in 1828 BARON STUART DE ROTHESAY, but died without male issue in 1845.

Arms of Lord Stuart de Rothesay.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory.* CREST: *A red demi lion rampant.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver horse bridled, red*; Sinister, *A stag proper.* Both SUPPORTERS *gorged with red collars flory-counter-flory, thereon wreaths of oak proper.* MOTTO: *"Avito viret honore"* (Burke).

(e) William, Archbishop of Armagh, died 1822 leaving issue.

(76) JOHN STUART, FOURTH EARL, born 1744, was in 1776 created Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle, and in 1796 MARQUIS OF BUTE, Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy. He died 1814, leaving six sons:—

(a) John, the eldest, was father of the second Marquis of Bute, who, on the death of his maternal grandfather, succeeded as Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Air, Lord Crichton, and the present Marquis of Bute is his grandson.

(e) Henry, the fifth son, was father of Henry Villiers-Stuart, created BARON STUART DE DECIES in 1839, and died 1874.

Arms of Lord Stuart de Decies.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory. A martlet for difference.* 2 and 3. *Silver, on a red cross five gold escallops* (Villiers). CREST: *A red demi lion rampant.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver horse bridled red*; Sinister, *A stag proper.* Both SUPPORTERS *gorged with wreaths of green shamrock.* MOTTO: *"Avito viret honore"* (Burke).

Arms of the present Marquis of Bute.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Stuart). 2 and 3. *Silver, a blue lion rampant* (Crichton). CREST: *For Stuart a red demi lion rampant.* MOTTOES: Over the Crest, *"Nobilis est ira leonis,"* and beneath Shield, *"Avito viret honore."* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A silver horse bridled red*; Sinister, *A stag proper horned gold.* [Plate IV., fig. 55.]

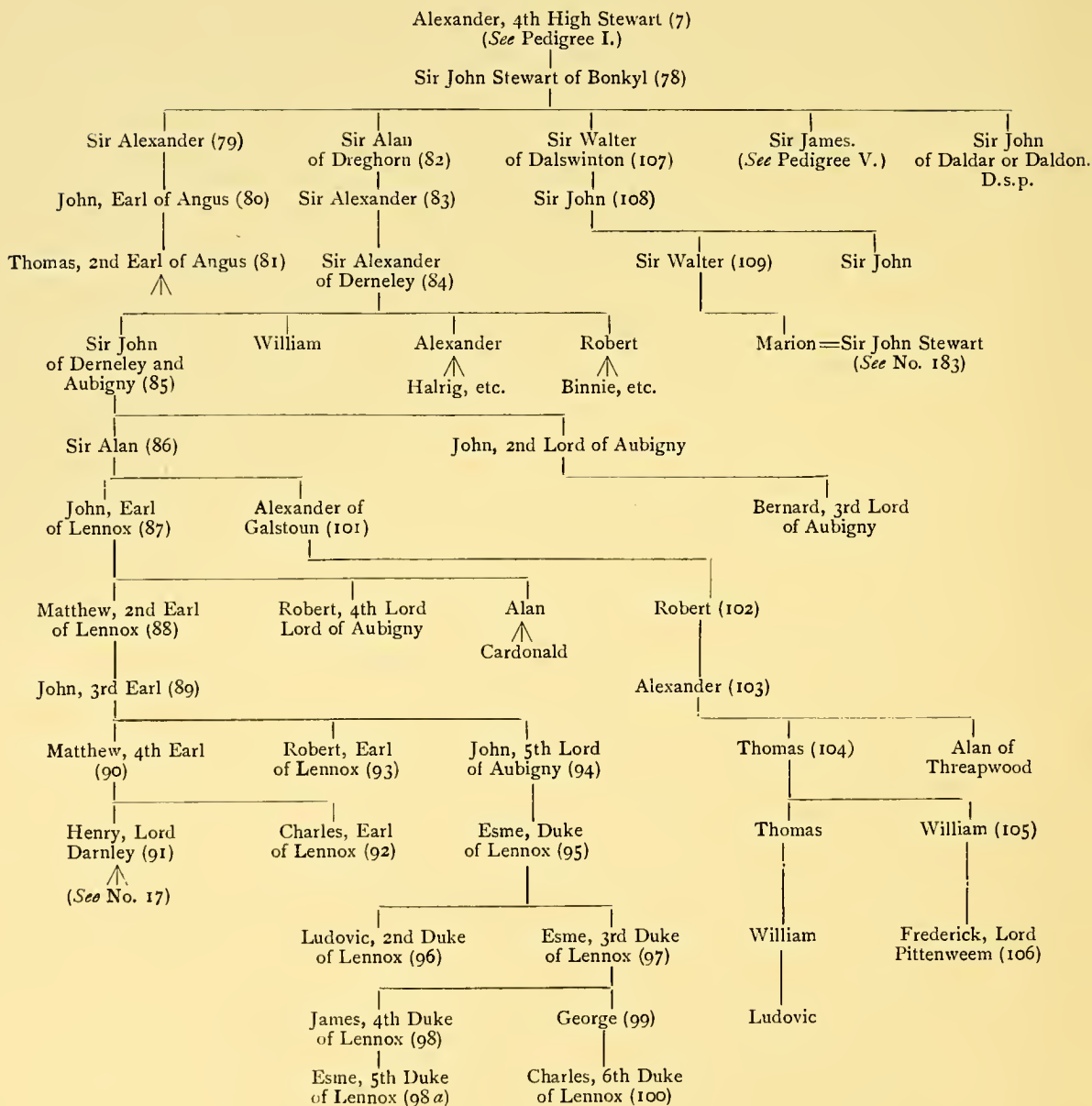
(77) SIR JOHN STEWART OF CARDNEY OR ARNTULLIE, son of King Robert II. (No. 10, m), ancestor of the Steuarts of Dalguise.

Arms of Steuart of Dalguise as recorded 1771.—*Gold, a red lion rampant, surmounted by a fess chequy blue and silver between three blue mullets.* CREST: *A demi lion rampant proper.* MOTTO: *"Hinc orior."* [Plate IV., fig. 56.]

These Arms *within a red bordure and quartered with Gow* were recorded in 1864 by John Gow-Stewart of Gourdie and Little Colonsay, who married Janet, daughter of John Steuart of Strathbrane, great-grandson of John Steuart, third laird of Dalguise. CREST: *A demi lion holding in right paw a Lochaber axe proper.* MOTTO: *"Firin"* (Lyon Register). [Plate IV., fig. 57.]

PEDIGREE IV.

Stewarts of Bonkyl.



Stewarts of Bonkyl.

UNDER this head are grouped all the Stewarts who came off the main stem prior to its attaining the Crown, with the exception of the Menteths afterwards dealt with. They include the Earls of Angus, Earls and Dukes of Lennox, Earls of Galloway, Atholl, Buchan, and Traquair, Lords Lorn, Innermeath, Pittenweem, and Blantyre, the Stewarts of Appin, Grantully, Rosyth, Minto, etc. The distinguishing emblems in addition to the *fess chequy* are a "bend" or a "buckle" or "buckles."

(78) SIR JOHN STEWART, CALLED OF BONKYL, second son of Alexander, fourth High Stewart (No. 7, *b*), was killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1298. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkyl, in Berwickshire. Sir Alexander's Arms, as shown on his Seal attached to the Ragman Roll, were three buckles, and several of his grandsons and their descendants accordingly carried "buckles" in their Arms also. By Margaret de Bonkyl Sir John Stewart had five sons and one daughter, the last married the son of the famous Randolph, Earl of Moray. The sons were:—

(*a*) Sir Alexander (No. 79).

(*b*) Sir Alan (No. 82).

(*c*) Sir Walter (No. 107).

(*d*) Sir James (No. 110).

(*e*) Sir John of Daldar or Daldon. Died *s.p.*

Arms.—His Seal, attached to a charter dated 1296, shows.—*Fess chequy surmounted by bend* (Laing). [Plate IV., fig. 58.]

(79) SIR ALEXANDER STEWART OF BONKYL OR BONCLE, son of No. 78, died about 1319.

Arms.—Lindsay shows the Arms as: *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red bend charged with three gold buckles*, and Nisbet agrees.

He left a son:—

Angus.

(80) SIR JOHN, who was created EARL OF ANGUS (S.), and died 1331. He was succeeded by his son:—

(81) THOMAS, SECOND EARL OF ANGUS (S.), who died 1361, left two daughters:—

- (a) Margaret, married Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Mar, and, later, described herself as Countess of Angus and Mar. By her brother-in-law, William, Earl of Douglas, she had a son, George Douglas, to whom she assigned the Earldom of Angus, and who was ancestor of the Dukes of Douglas and Dukes of Hamilton.

Arms on her Seal, 1378.—*Two shields, the one showing a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy (Mar), the other a fess chequy surmounted by a bend charged with three buckles (Stewart and Bonkyl) (Laing).*

- (b) Elizabeth, married Sir Alexander Hamilton, and from this marriage descend the Hamiltons of Innerwick and the Earls of Haddington.

Arms of Thomas, Earl of Angus, on Seal, 1357.—*A fess chequy surmounted by a bend charged with three buckles.* SUPPORTERS: *Two winged lions sejant guardant (Laing).* [Plate IV., fig. 59.] 1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red bend charged with three gold buckles.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a red lion rampant debruised by a black ribbon (Abernethy) (Nisbet).*

Stuarts of Darnley, Aubigny, and Lennox.

THIS important branch of the Stewarts rose to the highest honours in Scotland and England. Sir John Stuart of Darnley (No. 85), was Constable of the Scottish Army in France, and distinguished himself there at the victory over the English at Beaugé, 1421. He then entered the French service, and in 1423 King Charles VII. of France conferred on him the Seigneurie of Aubigny in Berry. He was afterwards slain near Orleans in 1429. The title of Lord of Aubigny continued in his descendants, but was generally held, as shown in the text, by the younger sons. The grandson of the first Lord of Aubigny was created Lord Darnley, and he assumed the title of Earl of Lennox, as he had been served heir to his great-grandfather, Duncan, Earl of Lennox. His right to this title was acknowledged by the King. His son Matthew, the second Earl, fell at Flodden with his King, along with nine other Earls, two eldest sons of Earls, ten Barons, and four eldest sons of Barons. The eldest son of the fourth Earl was the unhappy Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, father of King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. As the Earldom then merged in the Crown it was conferred on other members of this family. Esme Stuart, sixth Lord of Aubigny, rose to be Duke of Lennox, and his son added the Dukedom of Richmond to the family honours.

(82) SIR ALAN STEWART OF DREGHORN, son of No. 78, was killed at Halidon Hill 1333, and left three sons:—

- (a) Sir John, died without issue.

- (b) Walter, died without issue.
- (c) Alexander (No. 83).

(83) SIR ALEXANDER STEWART OF DERNELEY AND CRUCKISTOUN. His son:—

(84) SIR ALEXANDER OF DERNELEY, left several sons:—

- (a) Sir John (No. 85).
- (b) William, an "Escuyer," who fell with his brother, Sir John, near Orleans in 1429.

Note.—The Stuarts of Castlemilk and their cadets of Arthurley, Craigs, Fettercairn, Finnart, and Torrence claimed to be descended from him, but the descent cannot be proved. As the male line is extinct, I mention the family here. Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk was created a Baronet 1668, but the title became extinct on the death of the fifth Baronet, 1797. Daniel Stuart, younger son of the first Baronet, was father of Sir Wm. Stuart, who succeeded to the Wishart Baronetcy, but died without issue.

Arms of Matthew Stuart of Castlemilk on detached Seal.—*A bend charged with a star in chief and surmounted by a fess chequy* (Macdonald). Arms recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a red bend surmounted by a fess chequy blue and silver.* CREST: *A right hand holding a sword proper.* MOTTO: "*Avant*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate IV., fig. 60.] (See No. 279).

Arms of Stuart of Torrence as recorded 1673.—As Castlemilk, *but with red crescent in sinister chief* (*Lyon Register*). [Plate IV., fig. 61.]

In 1879 Harrington-Stuart of Torrence, Lanarkshire, recorded: 1 and 4. *Stuart of Torrence* as above. 2 and 3. *Black, a silver fret.* CREST: *A right hand grasping a sword proper.* MOTTO: "*Avant*" (*Lyon Register*).

- (c) Alexander, of Torbane and Galleston, ancestor of the Stuarts of Drumlay, Halrig, Raiss, and Shawood.

Arms of Stewart of Halrig.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in base a black bngle* (Burke).

- (d) Robert, ancestor of the Stuarts of Barscube, Binnie, and Milton.

Arms of Stewart of Binnie, recorded 1880.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between a red mullet in chief, and a black hunting horn in base garnished and stringed red.* CREST: *A right hand holding a dagger, point downwards, proper.* MOTTO: "*Candide*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate IV., fig. 62.]

Arms of M'Arthur-Stewart of Milton, recorded 1775.—1 and 4. *Blue, a silver Maltese cross between three gold antique crowns.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and*

silver within a black bordure charged with eight silver mascles. CREST: A greyhound couchant between two branches of bay proper. MOTTO: "Fide et opera" (Lyon Register). [Plate IV., fig. 63.]

(e) James.

Note.—The Earl of Galloway claims that Sir Alexander of Darnley had a second son named William (of Jedworth and the Forest), who was his ancestor in the male line. (See Galloway, page 68.)

(85) SIR JOHN was granted the Lordship of Aubigny, in France, 1421. He was killed near Orleans 1429, leaving:—

(a) Sir Alan (No. 86).

(b) Alexander.

(c) John, second Lord of Aubigny, died 1482, was succeeded by his son, Bernard, third Lord—"the Chevalier sans Reproche"—who died without male issue 1508 at Corstorphine.

Arms on his Seal in France, of date 1427, show.—*A fess chequy surmounted by a bend. CREST: A bull's head. SUPPORTERS: Two men wreathed about the middle (Andrew Stuart's History).*

(86) SIR ALAN, killed 1439, left two sons:—

(a) Sir John (No. 87).

(b) Alexander Stewart of Galstoun (No. 101).

Arms on his Seal.—1 and 4. *A fess chequy. 2 and 3. Three fleurs-de-lis (Macdonald). [Plate IV., fig. 64.]*

Lennox.

(87) SIR JOHN STEWART OR STUART OF DERNÉLY OR DARNLEY was created Lord Darnley (S.) about 1461, and about 1473 assumed the title of EARL OF LENNOX (S.). He died 1495, leaving:—

(a) Matthew (No. 88).

(b) Robert Stuart, fourth Lord of Aubigny, died without issue 1543.

(c) William.

(d) John.

(e) Alexander.

(f) Alan, ancestor of the Stewarts of Cardonald.

Arms of James Stewart of Cardonald on Seal, 1571.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure. 2 and 3. A fess chequy within a bordure. En surtout, A saltire between four roses (Macdonald).*

Arms on his Seal, 1490.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis (Aubigny). 2 and 3. A fess chequy within a bordure charged with eight buckles (Stewart and Bonkyl). En surtout, A saltire between four roses (Lennox) (Laing).*



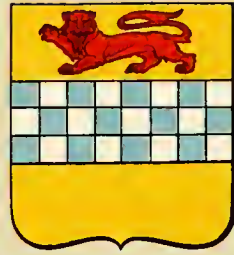
49. Earl of Atholl



50. Earl of Atholl



51. Earl of Atholl



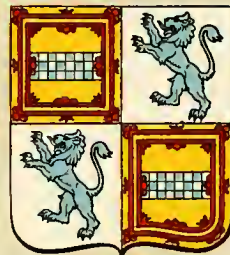
52. Rosland



53. Ascog



54. Earl of Wharncliffe



55. Marquis of Bute



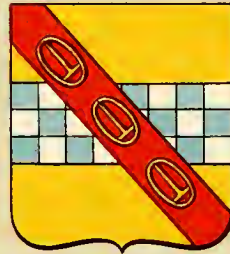
56. Dalguise



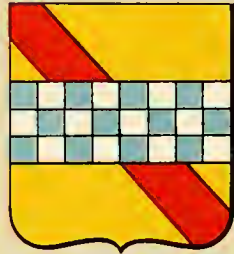
57. Gow-Steuart



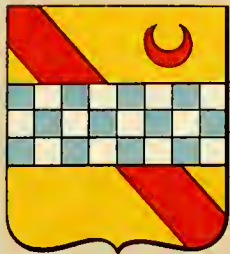
58. Bonkyl



59. Earl of Angus



60. Castlemilk



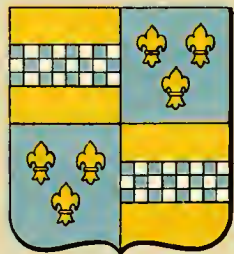
61. Torrence



62. Binnie



63. Milton



64. Darnley

- (88) MATTHEW, SECOND EARL OF LENNOX (S.), was killed at Flodden 1513, and was succeeded by his second son John (No. 89), the elder son, William, dying without issue.

Arms on Seal, 1490.—1 and 4. *Aubigny, within bordure charged with eight buckles.* 2 and 3. *Stewart within an engrailed bordure. Over first and second quarters a label of three points. En surtout, Lennox* (Laing). Lindsay shows these Arms.—1 and 4. *Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis within a red bordure charged with eight gold buckles (points outwards).* 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red engrailed bordure. En surtout, Silver, a saltire between four roses red.* [Plate V., fig. 65.] On Seal, 1510.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within a bordure charged with eight buckles. En surtout, A saltire between four roses* (Laing).

- (89) JOHN, THIRD EARL, who was murdered 1526, leaving three sons:—

- (a) Matthew (No. 90).
 (b) Robert (No. 93).
 (c) John (No. 94).

Arms on Seal 1521, as his father, 1510 (Laing). Arms on Seal, 1526.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within engrailed bordure. En surtout, A saltire between four roses* (Laing). CREST: *A bull's head.* SUPPORTERS: *Two wolves* (Laing).

- (90) MATTHEW, FOURTH EARL, married, about 1544, Margaret, daughter of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, by his second wife, Lady Margaret Tudor, widow of King James IV. of Scotland and daughter of King Henry VII. of England. In 1570 he was elected Regent. He was mortally wounded 1571.

Arms on Seal, 1543.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy. The four quarters within an orle of buckles. En surtout, A saltire between four roses.* CREST and SUPPORTERS as before (Laing).

His elder son:—

- (91) HENRY STUART, LORD DARNLEY, born 1545, was created DUKE OF ALBANY, Earl of Ross, Lord Ardmannoch in 1565 (S.), and immediately after married Mary Queen of Scots (No. 17). He was murdered 1567.

Arms.—1 and 4. *Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis within a red bordure charged with eight gold buckles.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver. En surtout, Silver, a saltire between four roses red* (Nisbet).

His brother:—

- (92) CHARLES STUART, born about 1556, was created, 1572, EARL OF LENNOX and Lord Darnley (S.). He died 1576, leaving a daughter, Arabella Stuart, who married William Seymour, afterwards Earl of Hertford and Duke of Somerset. She died 1615.
- (93) ROBERT STUART, Bishop of Caithness, son of No. 89, born about 1515. In 1578 he was created EARL OF LENNOX and Lord Darnley (S.), but shortly



after resigned these honours. In 1580 he was created EARL OF MARCH and Lord of Dunbar (S.), but died without issue in 1586.

Arms on Seal, 1578.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure charged with four buckles.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within an engrailed bordure.* *En surtout, An engrailed saltire between four roses.* CREST: *A bull's head.* SUPPORTERS: *Two wolves.* MOTTO: "*Avand Darnlie*" (Laing). Arms on his Seal as Bishop.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure charged with eight buckles.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within a bordure charged with eight buckles.* *En surtout, A saltire between four roses* (Macdonald). Arms on a second Seal as Bishop.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure charged with eight buckles.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within an engrailed bordure.* *En surtout* as before (Macdonald). Arms on a third Seal as Bishop.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure charged with eight buckles.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within an engrailed bordure charged with eight buckles.* *En surtout* as before (Macdonald).

(94) JOHN STUART, FIFTH LORD OF AUBIGNY, son of No. 89. Died 1567, left a son:—

(95) ESME STUART, SIXTH LORD OF AUBIGNY, born about 1542. In 1580 he was created Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley, Aubigny, and Dalkeith (S.). In 1581 he was created DUKE OF LENNOX, Earl of Darnley, Lord Aubigny, Dalkeith, Torboltoun, and Aberdour (S.). He died 1583, leaving two sons:—

(a) Ludovic (No. 96).

(b) Esme (No. 97).

Arms on Seal, 1582.—Quarterly; as Seal of 1578 (No. 93), except that *bordure has seven buckles.* CREST and SUPPORTERS as before. MOTTO: "*Avand Darnle*" (Laing).

(96) LUDOVIC, SECOND DUKE, born 1574, was in 1613 created Earl of Richmond and Baron of Settrington, and in 1623 DUKE OF RICHMOND and Earl of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He died without issue in 1624, and the honours conferred on him became extinct.

Arms on Seal as No. 95, except that *bordure has ten buckles.* CREST: *A bull's head breathing flames.* SUPPORTERS: *Two wolves.* MOTTO: "*Avant Darnly*" (Laing). On Seal.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within an engrailed bordure.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within bordure charged with eight buckles.* *En surtout, An engrailed saltire between four roses.* CREST and SUPPORTERS as last (Laing).

(97) ESME, THIRD DUKE OF LENNOX (S.), born 1579, was in 1619 created Earl of March and Baron Stuart of Leighton Bromswold, and died 1624, leaving seven sons:—

(a) James (No. 98).

(b) Henry.

(c) Francis.

- (d) George (No. 99).
- (e) Ludovic.
- (f) John, killed at Alresford 1644.
- (g) Bernard, killed at Rowtonheath 1645.

(98) JAMES, FOURTH DUKE OF LENNOX (S.), born 1612, was in 1641 created DUKE OF RICHMOND. Died 1655, leaving a son:—

- (a) Esme, fifth Duke, born 1649; died 1660.

Arms on Seal.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within bordure charged with eight buckles.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within engrailed bordure.* *En surtout, An engrailed saltire between four stars (? roses)* (Macdonald).

Arms on Seal.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within engrailed bordure.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within bordure charged with eight buckles.* *En surtout* as last, also CREST and SUPPORTERS (Macdonald).

(99) LORD GEORGE STUART, son of No. 97, killed at Edgehill 1642, left a son:—

(100) CHARLES, SIXTH DUKE OF LENNOX (S.) and third DUKE OF RICHMOND, born 1639, was in 1645 created EARL OF LICHFIELD and Baron Stuart of Newbury. He died without issue 1672, when all his honours became extinct.

Arms on Seal.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within engrailed bordure.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within bordure charged with eight buckles.* *En surtout, An engrailed saltire between four crosses patty* (Macdonald).

He recorded Arms in 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Blue, three fleurs-de-lis within an engrailed bordure, gold.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red bordure charged with eight gold buckles.* *En surtout, Silver, an engrailed saltire between four roses red.* CREST: *Issuing out of a gold ducal coronet a black bull's head breathing fire.* SUPPORTERS: *Two wolves proper.* MOTTO: "*Avant Darnley*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate V., fig. 66.]

Galstoun.

(101) ALEXANDER STEWART OF GALSTOUN, son of No. 86, died 1473; his son:—

(102) ROBERT, was father of:—

(103) ALEXANDER, who had two sons:—

- (a) Thomas (No. 104).
- (b) Alan of Threapwood.

(104) THOMAS STEWART OF GALSTOUN had two sons:—

- (a) Thomas of Galstoun, father of William of Galstoun, who left a son, Ludovic Stewart of Galstoun, who died without issue 1650.
- (b) The younger son was:—

- (105) SIR WILLIAM STEWART OF HOUSTON, Commendator of the Priory lands of Pittenweem, Linlithgowshire. (Calderwood styles him a "clutter of old shoes." See Dr Law's Paper.)

Arms on Seal 1584.—1 and 4. *Three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure charged with eight buckles.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy within an engrailed bordure.* CREST: *A wolf sejant.* SUPPORTERS: *Two wolves* (Macdonald). [Plate V., fig. 67.]

He left a son:—

- (106) FREDERICK STEWART, born about 1590, who in 1609 was created LORD PITTENWEEM (S.). He died without issue 1625.

Dalswinton.

- (107) SIR WALTER STEWART OF DALSWINTON, son of No. 78.

Arms of Stewart of Dalswinton.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between three black unicorns' heads* (Lindsay and Nisbet). [Plate V., fig. 68.]

He left a son:—

- (108) SIR JOHN, who had two sons:—

- (a) Sir Walter (No. 109).
(b) Sir John, died without issue.

- (109) SIR WALTER STEWART OF DALSWINTON AND GARLIES left an only child:—

- (a) Marion, who married Sir John Stewart, ancestor of the Earl of Galloway, etc. (See No. 183).

Innermeath and Lorn.

- (110) SIR JAMES STEWART OF PIERSTON AND WARWICKHILL, son of No. 78, was killed at Halidon Hill 1333; left three sons:—

- (a) Sir John of Pierston, who left a daughter.
(b) Sir Alan of Ochiltree.

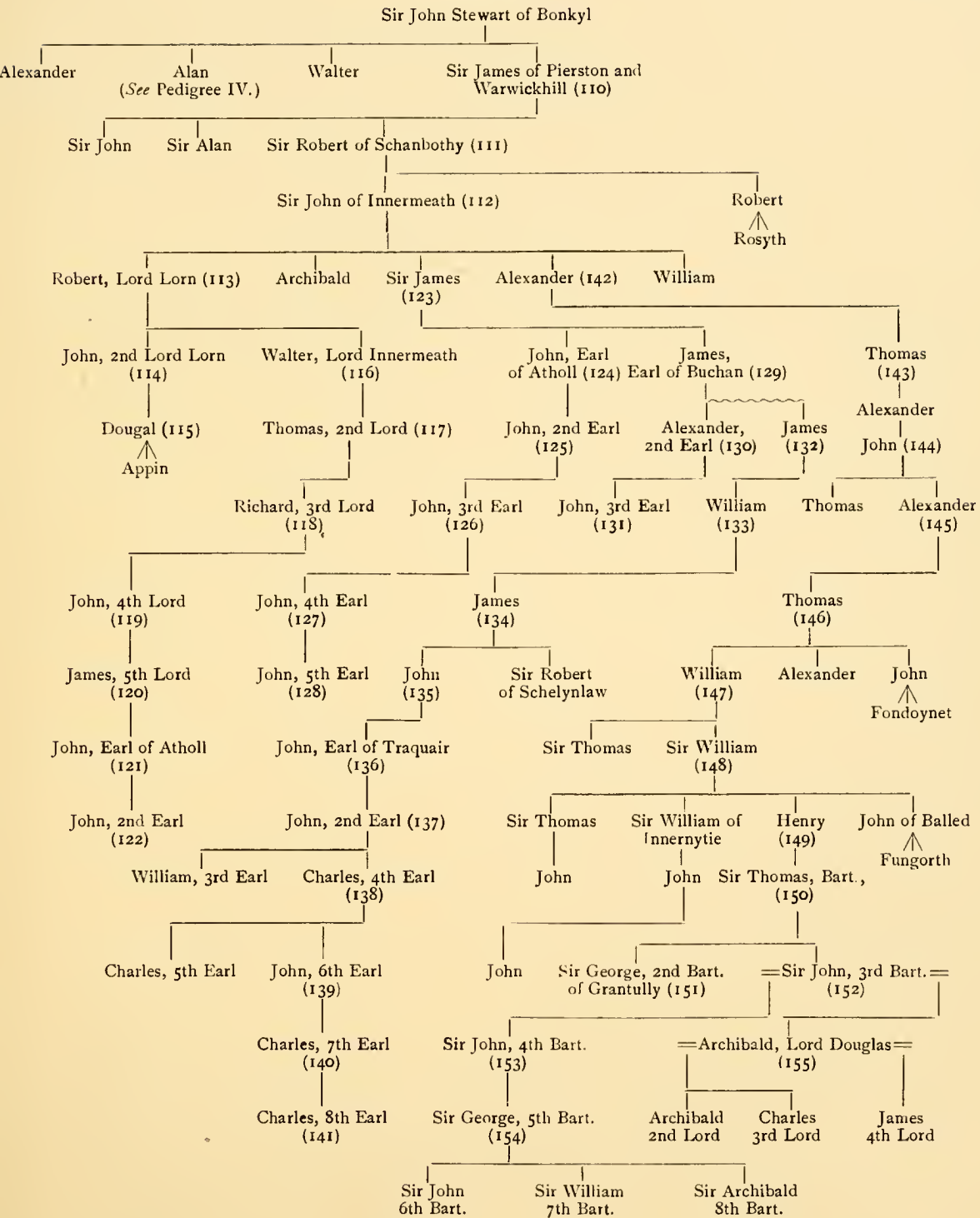
Arms on his Seal, 1377.—*A fess chequy surmounted by a bend charged with three buckles.* CREST: *A horse's head.* SUPPORTERS: *Two lions sejant guardant* (Macdonald). His son John had same Arms on his Seal, *but with label of three points in chief* (Macdonald).

- (c) Sir Robert (No. 111).

- (111) SIR ROBERT STEWART OF SCHANBOTHY, INNERMEATH, CRAIGIE, etc., died about 1386, leaving two sons:—

- (a) Sir John (No. 112).
(b) Robert of Durisdeer, married the heiress of Lorn, but resigned that Lordship to his brother (No. 112). He was

PEDIGREE V. Stewarts of Bonkyl.



killed 1403, and was ancestor of the Stewarts of Brieryhill, Craigiehall, Craigtoun, Durisdeer, Easter Banchrie, Easter Kennet, Hershaw, Kinnaird, Kirkandris, Kirkhill, Lucheld, Newhall, Rosyth, Straebrook, Wester Cleish.

Arms of Stewart of Cragye, *Stewart, with fess chequy between three red otters' heads coupéd* (Lindsay). [Plate V., fig. 69].

Arms of Stewart of Craigie, Craigiehall and Newhall, recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief three blue buckles.* 2 and 3. *Ermine on a black fess, three silver crescents* (Craig or Craigie). **CREST:** *A trunk of an old tree, sprouting a branch on the right side, acorned proper.* **MOTTO:** "*Resurgam*" (Lindsay and Lyon Register). [Plate V., fig. 70].

Arms of Robert Stewart, merchant, Aberdeen, recorded 1732.—1 and 4. *Stewart, with the fess between two blue mullets.* 2 and 3. *Craigie*, as above. These Arms in first and fourth grand quarters. The second and third grand quarters as Gordon, Earl of Huntly, *within a black bordure charged with eight bezants.* **CREST:** *A basket full of fruit proper.* **MOTTO:** "*Deus providebit.*" [Plate V., fig. 71.]

Arms of Stewart of Durisdeer and Rosyth.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red bordure charged with eight gold buckles* (Nisbet). [Plate V., fig. 72]. **CREST** and **SUPPORTERS**, see below.

Arms of William Stewart of Rosyth on Seal, 1507.—*A fess chequy within an orle of ten buckles.* **CREST:** *A cubit arm holding a buckle.* **SUPPORTERS:** *Two lions rampant* (Macdonald).

Arms of Robert and Henry Stewart of Rosyth on Seals, 1528.—*A fess chequy within bordure charged with twelve buckles* (Macdonald).

Arms of Henry Stewart of Rosyth on Seal, 1589.—*A fess chequy within bordure charged with eight buckles.* **CREST:** *A closed fist.* **SUPPORTERS:** *A lady and a lion* (Macdonald).

Arms of Stewart of Straebrook, said to be of Rosyth family, as recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver.* 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold garbs.* **CREST:** *A phaenix in flames proper.* **MOTTO:** "*Virtuti fortuna comes*" (Lyon Register).

(112) SIR JOHN OF INNERMEATH obtained the Lordship of Lorn from his brother. He left the following sons:—

- (a) Robert (No. 113).
- (b) Archibald.
- (c) Sir James, Black Knight of Lorn (No. 123).
- (d) Alexander, ancestor of the Stewarts of Grantully (No. 142).
- (e) William.

Arms of Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a blue or black garb, fleur-de-lis, or buckle.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a black galley with "St. Anthony's fire" on the mast and at the ends* (Lindsay and Nisbet).

(113) ROBERT STEWART. He was created LORD LORN (S.) about 1439, and died before 1449. His sons were:—

- (a) John (No. 114).
- (b) Walter, Lord Innermeath (No. 116).
- (c) Alan.
- (d) Robert.

Arms of the Lord of Lorn.—1 and 4. *Gold, a black galley with "St. Anthony's fire."* 2 and 3. *Stewart, with black garb in chief* (Lindsay). [Plate V., fig. 73.]

In 1768 David Steuart Moncreiffe recorded Arms.—1 and 4. *Grand Quarters; first and fourth, Stewart, with blue garb in chief; second and third, Silver, a black galley—all within red bordure.* 2 and 3. *Silver, a red lion rampant, charged with an ermine crescent; an ermine chief.* CREST: *A unicorn's head, silver, maned gold, horned red.* MOTTO: *"Quhidder will zie"* (Lyon Register).

In 1724 Wm. Stewart, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, recorded.—1 and 4. *Stewart as above.* 2 and 3. *Lorn as above. All within red engrailed bordure* (Lyon Register). CREST and MOTTO as next above.

(114) JOHN, SECOND LORD LORN (S.), had by his wife, or first wife, three daughters married to Campbells of Argyll, Glenorchy, and Ottar. He had also a son, Dougal (No. 115), by a lady named MacLaren. Lord Lorn went to church to marry this lady, and was there assassinated by the contrivance of the Campbells, whose interests would have been imperilled by the existence of legitimate male issue. The Campbells say the marriage did not take place, and consequently Dougal was illegitimate. Dougal's descendants say that Lord Lorn was killed after the wedding, in which case Dougal should have been third Lord Lorn.

Arms of second Lord Lorn on Seals, 1448 and 1463.—1. *Per fess, the base counter compony, in chief a buckle.* 2 and 3. *A galley in full sail.* 4. *Per fess, the chief counter compony, in base a garb* (Laing).

(115) DOUGAL STEWART, son of No. 114, attempted to take possession of his late father's lands by force, but only succeeded in retaining Nether Lorn or

Appin, where he founded a family. From him descend the Stewarts of Achnacone, Appin, Ardchoil, Ardsheal, Aucharn, Ballachelish, Bohallie, Edravinoch, Fasnacloich, Hillhead, Innerhadden, Invernahyle, Ledcreich, Strathgarry.

Arms of Stewart of Achnacone, as recorded 1900.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver.* 2 and 3. *Silver, a black galley, sails furled, oars in action proper, flagged red. All within a red bordure (Lyon Register).* [Plate V., fig. 74.]

Arms of Stewarts of Appin and Ardsheal, as recorded 1772 and 1800.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver.* 2 and 3. *Silver, a galley, sails trussed up, oars in action, black, flagged red.* CREST: *A silver unicorn's head, horned, bearded and maned gold.* SUPPORTERS: *Two roe deer proper.* MOTTO: "*Quhadder will zie*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate V., fig. 75.]

- (116) WALTER STEWART, son of No. 113, Lord Lorn. He resigned that Lordship in 1470 to Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll, and was created LORD INNERMEATH (S.).

Arms on Seal 1484.—1 and 4. *A buckle, the tongue fesswise.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy of four tracts (Laing).* 1 and 4. *Stewart.* 2 and 3. *Lorn.* SUPPORTERS: *Two fallow deer.* CREST: *A silver unicorn's head, maned and horned gold.* MOTTO: "*Whadder*" (Nisbet).

His son:—

- (117) THOMAS, SECOND LORD INNERMEATH (S.), was killed at Flodden 1513. His son:—

- (118) RICHARD, THIRD LORD, died 1528, being succeeded by his son (or possibly his brother):—

- (119) JOHN, FOURTH LORD. He had four sons:—

- (a) James, fifth Lord (No. 120).
- (b) John Stewart of Redcastle and Latheris.
- (c) William.
- (d) Alexander.

Arms on Seal, 1543.—1 and 4. *Chequy all over, being five rows of four panes each.* 2 and 3. *Three buckles.* CREST: *A stag's (?) head (Macdonald).*

- (120) JAMES, FIFTH LORD, was father of:—

Atholl.

- (121) JOHN STEWART, SIXTH LORD, was created EARL OF ATHOLL (S.) 1596, after the death of his cousin (No. 128), and died 1605.

Arms on Seal, 1598.—1 and 4. *A fess chequy.* 2 and 3. *Three pallets.* CREST: *A hand holding a key.* SUPPORTERS: *Two savages, their right legs fastened together with fetters (Macdonald).* [Plate V., fig. 76.]

His son :—

- (122) JOHN, SECOND EARL OF ATHOLL (S.), died without issue 1625.

Arms on his Seal, 1609, as his father (Macdonald).

- (123) SIR JAMES STEWART, the Black Knight of Lorn, son of No. 112, married Queen Joan, widow of King James I., in 1439. They had three sons :—

(a) Sir John (No. 124).

(b) James, Earl of Buchan (No. 129).

(c) Andrew, Bishop of Moray. Died 1501.

- (124) SIR JOHN STEWART OF BALVENY was born about 1440, created EARL OF ATHOLL about 1457, and died 1512. He had two sons :—

(a) John (No. 125).

(b) Andrew, Bishop of Caithness. Died 1542.

Arms.—1 and 4. *Stewart*. 2 and 3. *Atholl*. CREST: *A hand holding a key bendways*. SUPPORTERS: *Two savages in fetters*. MOTTO: "*Furth fortune and fill the fetters*" (Nisbet).

Note.—He took an active part in suppressing the rebellion of John, Earl of Ross, the last "Lord of the Isles," and it is said that at that time his nephew, King James III., used the words which became his motto (G. E. C.).

- (125) JOHN, SECOND EARL, was killed at Flodden 1513. His son :—

- (126) JOHN, THIRD EARL, died 1542. He had two sons :—

(a) John (No. 127).

(b) Sir James Stewart of Balveny.

- (127) JOHN, FOURTH EARL, died 1579, and his son :—

- (128) JOHN, FIFTH EARL, dying without male issue in 1595, the title was conferred on his cousin (No. 121).

Arms on his Seal, 1587.—1 and 4. *Paly of six* (Atholl). 2 and 3. *A fess chequy* (Stewart). CREST: *A demi lady vested, holding a sword in the right hand and a saltire in the left*. SUPPORTERS: *Two savages* (Laing). [Plate V., fig. 77.]

Note.—His eldest daughter, Dorothea, married William Murray, Earl of Tullibardine, and their descendant is the present Duke of Atholl.

Buchan.

- (129) JAMES STEWART, called "Hearty James," son of No. 123, was in 1469 created EARL OF BUCHAN and Lord Auchterhouse (S.). By his wife he had a son :—

(a) Alexander (No. 130).

By Margaret Murray he had also several children, of whom :—

(b) James was legitimated 1489, and was ancestor of the Earls of Traquair (No. 132).

Arms on his Seal, 1491.—1 and 4. *Three garbs.* 2 and 3. *A fess chequy.*
 CREST: *A stag lodged* (Macdonald). [Plate V., fig. 78.] Burke gives the
 CREST: *A right hand proper holding a green club raguly.* SUPPORTERS:
Two silver storks beaked and legged red. MOTTO: "*Judge nocht.*"

(130) ALEXANDER, SECOND EARL OF BUCHAN (S.), died 1505, leaving a son:—

Arms on his Seal, 1492.—1. *A fess chequy.* 2. *A lion rampant.* 3. *An eagle displayed.* 4. *Three garbs* (Macdonald).

(131) JOHN, THIRD EARL OF BUCHAN (S.). His son, John, Master of Buchan, died in his father's lifetime, but left a daughter, Christian, married to Robert Douglas of the Lochleven family, who became in her right Earl of Buchan. Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan, granddaughter of the above Robert Douglas, married James Erskine, son of the Earl of Mar, and so the Earldom of Buchan was brought into the Erskine family.

Arms on his Seal, 1531.—1. *Three garbs.* 2. *A fess chequy.* 3. *An eagle displayed contourny.* 4. *A lion passant* (Laing).

Traquair.

(132) JAMES STEWART, son of No. 129, was granted the lands of Traquair, Peeblesshire. He fell at Flodden 1513. He married the heiress of Rutherford, and had a son:—

(133) WILLIAM, who had four sons, of whom the youngest:—

(134) JAMES, only left issue. He died 1606, leaving:—

(a) John (No. 135).

(b) Sir Robert of Schelynlaw.

(135) JOHN had an only son:—

(136) SIR JOHN STEWART OF TRAQUAIR, who in 1628 was created a Baronet and also Lord Stewart of Traquair, and in 1633 EARL OF TRAQUAIR, Lord Linton, and Caberston (S.). He died 1659. His son:—

(137) JOHN, SECOND EARL, died 1666, leaving:—

(a) William, third Earl, who died unmarried.

(b) George, died in father's lifetime.

(c) Charles (No. 138).

(d) John, died without issue.

(138) CHARLES, FOURTH EARL, died 1741. He was father of Charles, fifth Earl who died without issue 1764, and:—

(139) JOHN, SIXTH EARL, died 1779. His son:—

(140) CHARLES, SEVENTH EARL, died 1827; and his son:—

(141) CHARLES, EIGHTH EARL, died unmarried 1861.

Arms of the Earl of Traquair.—1. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver* (Stewart).
 2. *Blue, three gold garbs* (Buchan). 3. *Black, a silver mullet* (Murray).
 4. *Silver, a red orle, and in chief three black martlets beaked red* (Ruther-

ford). SUPPORTERS: *Two bears proper.* CREST: *A crow standing on a garb.* MOTTO: "*Judge nought.*" [Plate V., fig. 79.]

These Arms were recorded in the Lyon Office in 1863 by Lady Louisa Stuart. They were also recorded, *but within red bordure*, in 1876, as the first grand quarter by Constable-Maxwell-Stuart of Traquair (*Lyon Office*).

Grantully.

THE Stuarts of Grantully, an ancient branch, survived until recently. In the eighteenth century they were the centre of a dispute which divided the whole country. Sir John Steuart, third Baronet of Grantully, on 4th August 1746 married as his second wife Lady Jane Douglas, sister of Archibald, Duke of Douglas, and it was said she gave birth to twin boys in Paris on 10th July 1748, when she was in her fifty-first year. The Duke of Douglas died in 1761, some of his titles became extinct, the others devolved on his kinsman, the Duke of Hamilton, while the succession to the immense estates devolved on his sister's elder son, Archibald James Edward Steuart, who then adopted the name of Douglas in lieu of Steuart. As there were grave doubts about his legitimacy the guardians of the young Duke of Hamilton took the matter up, and the "Douglas Cause" began. The case was tried in Edinburgh 1767, seven judges decided for legitimacy and seven against, so the President decided the matter in favour of illegitimacy. The case then went to the House of Lords and was heard in 1771, and their Lordships reversed the decision of the Scottish Court, and so Mr Douglas succeeded to the estates and was created a Peer as stated in the text.

(142) ALEXANDER STEUART, son of No. 112, was father of:—

(143) THOMAS OF GRANTULLY, who died 1453. His son, Alexander, was father of:—

(144) JOHN, who had two sons:—

(a) Thomas, who left a daughter, Elizabeth.

Arms on her Seal, 1526.—*A galley between two stars in chief. A chief counter compony* (Macdonald).

(b) Alexander (No. 145).

(145) ALEXANDER OF GRANTULLY was father of:—

(146) THOMAS, who had three sons:—

(a) William (No. 147).

(b) Alexander.

(c) John of Fondoynet, whose male issue became extinct 1868.

(147) WILLIAM OF GRANTULLY was father of Sir Thomas and:—

(148) SIR WILLIAM STEUART OF GRANTULLY AND MURTHLY, who died 1646, leaving four sons:—

(a) Sir Thomas, died 1688, leaving a son, John, who died 1720.

Arms as recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver.* 2 and 3. *Silver, a black galley, oars in action. All within a blue bordure charged with eight gold buckles.* CREST: *Two bees counter volant proper.* MOTTO: *"Provide"* (*Lyon Register*). [Plate V., fig. 80].

Major W. Charles Stewart of Halkett's Regiment, Scots Dutch, recorded Arms in 1740.—1 and 4. *Stewart.* 2 and 3. *Lorn*, as above. *All within a blue embattled bordure charged with eight gold buckles.* CREST and MOTTO as Grantully (*Lyon Register*).

(b) Sir William of Innernytie, who died 1672. His son, John of Innernytie, died 1680, leaving a son, John of Innernytie, who died 1731.

Arms.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief two blue stars.* 2 and 3. *Silver, a black galley with "St. Anthony's fire" and oars in action. In centre of the quarters a crescent* (Nisbet). [Plate VI., fig. 81].

(c) Henry (No. 149).

(d) John of Balled, ancestor of the Steuarts of Fungorth.

Arms of Stewart of Fungorth as recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between three blue garbs.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a black galley, oars in saltire.* CREST: *A bee volant proper.* MOTTO: *"Providentiæ fido"* (*Lyon Register*).

(149) HENRY STEUART was father of:—

(150) SIR THOMAS STEUART OF BLAIR AND BALCASKIE, who was created a BARONET 1683. Died before 1717.

Arms as recorded 1680-87.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver.* 2 and 3. *Silver, a black galley, oars in action. All within a bordure counter ermine.* CREST: *A bee volant.* MOTTO: *"Parat et curat"* (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VI., fig. 82].

His elder son:—

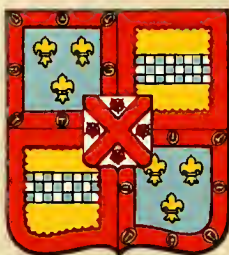
(151) SIR GEORGE, SECOND BARONET, succeeded to the Grantully estates on the death of his cousin. He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his brother:—

(152) SIR JOHN, THIRD BARONET, born 1687. By his first marriage he had a son:—

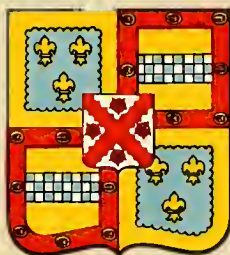
(a) John (No. 153).

In 1746 he made a more romantic second marriage with Lady Jane Douglas, only sister of Archibald, Duke of Douglas, who, at the age of fifty, in 1748 gave birth to twin boys. The younger died in infancy; the elder:—

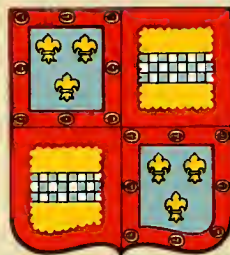
(b) Archibald James Edward Steuart, was the hero of the celebrated "Douglas Cause." (*See* No. 155).



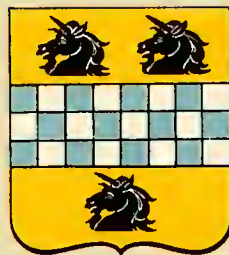
65. Earl of Lennox



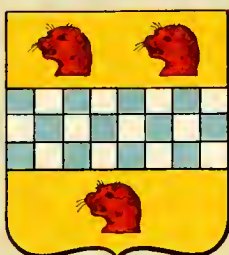
66. Duke of Lennox



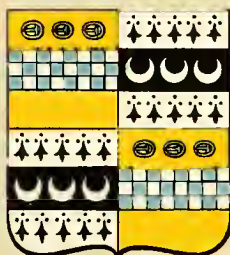
67. Houston



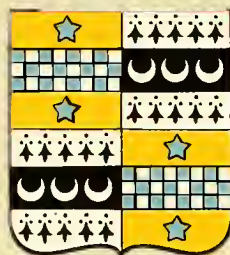
68. Dalswinton



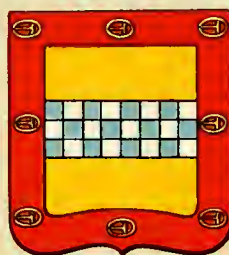
69. Cragye



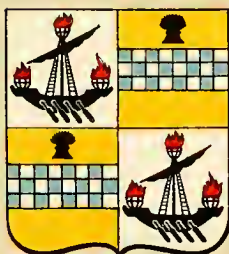
70. Craige and Newhall



71. Robert Stewart



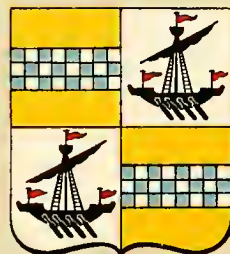
72. Rosyth



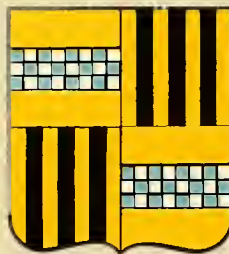
73. Lord of Lorn



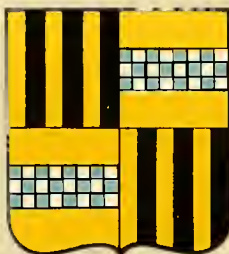
74. Achnacone



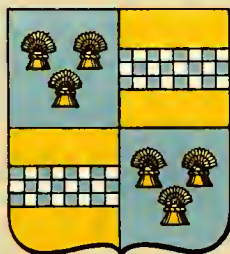
75. Appin



76. Earl of Atholl



77. Earl of Atholl



78. Earl of Buchan



79. Earl of Traquair



80. Grantully

(153) SIR JOHN STEUART, FOURTH BARONET, died 1797, leaving a son:—

(154) SIR GEORGE, FIFTH BARONET, who died 1827, leaving three sons:—

(a) Sir John, sixth Baronet; died 1838.

(b) Sir William, seventh Baronet; died 1871.

Arms as recorded 1839.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between three blue buckles in chief, and a black galley, oars in action, in base.* 2. *Gold, three wavy bars, within a wavy bordure red.* 3. *Quarterly; first, Gold, a mountain in flames proper; second, blue, a stag's head cabossed gold; third, Red, three legs conjoined in fess, in armour proper, garnished and spurred gold; fourth, Silver, on a black pale an imperial crown proper, within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory. This quarter within an ermine bordure* CREST: *Two bees counter volant proper.* MOTTO: "*Provyd.*" [Plate VI., fig. 83].

(c) Sir Archibald, eighth and last Baronet of Grantully; died 1890.

Note.—The heir of entail to the Estates of Grantully and Murthly, Perthshire, was W. T. J. Scrymsoure-Steuart-Fotheringham of Pourie, Forfarshire, descended from David Fotheringham of Pourie, who married, in 1656, Marjorie, daughter of Sir Thomas Steuart of Grantully. In 1890 he assumed the name of Steuart, and recorded his Arms, the fourth quarter being Steuart of Grantully, as at (148 a) above (*Lyon Register*).

(155) ARCHIBALD JAMES EDWARD STEUART, son of second marriage of No 152, born 1748; died 1827. In 1761 he took name of Douglas in place of Steuart. In 1790 he was created BARON DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS. He was twice married. By the first wife he had:—

(a) Archibald, second Lord; died unmarried 1844.

(b) Charles, third Lord; died unmarried 1848.

By the second wife he had:—

(c) James, fourth and last Lord; died without issue 1857.

Arms of Lord Douglas.—1. *Blue, a silver lion rampant, crowned gold* (Galloway). 2. *Gold, a red lion rampant surmounted by a black bend* (Abernethy). 3. *Silver, three red piles* (Breachin). 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by a red bend charged with three gold buckles. En surtout, Silver, a red heart crowned gold, on a blue chief three silver stars.* CREST: *On a gold ducal coronet a green salamander in flames and spouting fire.* SUPPORTERS: *Standing on a compartment within a circle of timber stakes proper. Dexter, A savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a club, all proper; Sinister, A stag proper, with horns of ten points, gold.* MOTTO: "*Jamais arrière.*"

House of Menteth.

THE Stewarts of Menteth are the earliest cadets of the family, and they soon adopted the name of their Earldom as a surname. One of the family, Sir John Menteth, gets the credit of turning the loaf upside down, which was the signal for the arrest of William Wallace the patriot. The truth, however, appears to be that Menteth did not betray Wallace, but as Captain of Dumbarton Castle he transmitted him to England.

(156) WALTER STEWART, EARL OF MENTETH (S.), third son of No. 6. He was known as "Bailloch" or "the freckled." Married Mary, sister of Isabella, Countess of Menteth. He had the title adjudged to him 1258, and was confirmed in it 1285. Died about 1295 leaving two sons:—

(a) Alexander (No. 157).

(b) Sir John (No. 162).

Arms.—His Seal shows *fess chequy, with label of five points in chief*. (Laing). [Plate VI., fig. 84.] These Arms are also on his monument in the Priory of Inchmahome, Lake of Menteith.

According to Nisbet *the label was blue* when these Arms were quartered by Robert, Duke of Albany (No. 33).

(157) ALEXANDER DE MENTETH or STEWART, SECOND EARL OF MENTETH (S.), died about 1304.

Arms on Seal 1296.—*A fess invecked, surmounted by another chequy. A label of five points in chief* (Laing). Mr Macdonald describes the Arms on the Seal as: *Three bars wavy, surmounted by a fess chequy, with label of five points in chief*.

Note.—*Barry wavy* was apparently the Arms of the old Earls of Menteth, and their vassals the Drummonds, adopted *Gold, three red wavy bars* as their Arms.

He left:—

(158) ALAN, THIRD EARL OF MENTETH (S.), died about 1309.

Arms on Seal.—*A fess chequy, with label of five points in chief* (Macdonald). [Plate VI., fig. 84.]

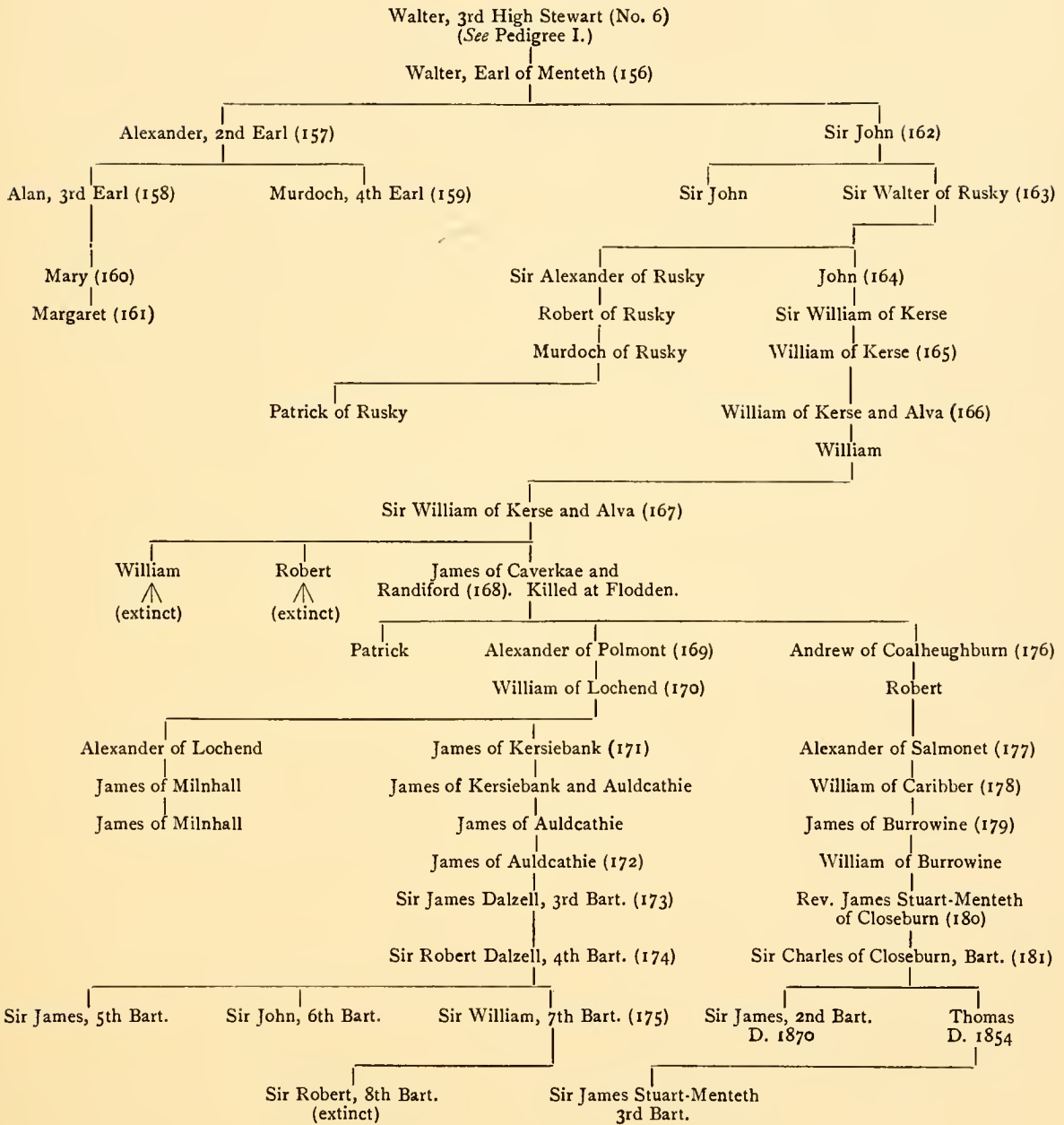
He was succeeded by his brother:—

(159) MURDOCH DE MENTETH or STEWART, FOURTH EARL, was killed 1333, and was succeeded by his niece:—

(160) MARY, COUNTESS OF MENTETH (S.), daughter of No. 158, married Sir John Graham, who in her right became Earl of Menteth, their daughter:—

(161) MARGARET, COUNTESS OF MENTETH (S.), married Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. (*See* No. 33).

PEDIGREE VI. House of Menteth.



(162) SIR JOHN MENTETH, second son of No. 156, had two sons:—

- (a) Sir John, Lord of Arran and Knapdale, had a son Sir John, who died without issue, and a daughter Christian, from whom descended the Erskines, Earls of Mar.
- (b) Sir Walter (No. 163).

Arms on Seal, c. 1305.—*A fess chequy surmounted by a bend, a label of five points in chief* (Laing).

(163) SIR WALTER MENTEITH OF RUSKY had four sons:—

- (a) Sir Alexander, father of Robert, who was father of Murdoch, who was father of Patrick, who died without issue. All of Rusky.

Arms of Menteith of Rusky as recorded for fourth quarter by Haldane-Oswald of Auchencruive in 1861.—*Gold, a bend chequy black and silver* (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VI., fig. 85].

- (b) John (No. 164).
- (c) Walter, who left issue.
- (d) Malcolm.
- (e) William.

(164) JOHN MENTETH married in 1357 Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir John Stirling of Kerse and Alva, and was father of Sir William of Kerse or Carse.

Arms.—His Seal used by his descendant in 1496 shows 1 and 4. *Menteith*. 2 and 3. *On an engrailed bend three buckles* (Stirling of Cadder). CREST: *A swan's head and neck between two wings* (Laing).

Nisbet and Lindsay give the Arms of Menteith of Carse as: 1 and 4. *Gold, a bend chequy black and silver*. 2 and 3. *Gold, a black galley, in chief three blue buckles*. [Plate VI., fig. 86].

Nisbet also gives 1 and 4. *Gold, a bend chequy black and silver*; 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold buckles*; and describes these Arms as Menteith of Rusky, but as the buckles represent Stirling they must belong to this branch. [Plate VI., fig. 87].

Sir William left a son:—

(165) WILLIAM OF KERSE, father of four sons:—

- (a) William (No. 166).
- (b) Archibald.
- (c) Alexander.
- (d) John of Randiford.

(166) WILLIAM OF KERSE AND ALVA was father of William, who left a son:—

(167) SIR WILLIAM OF KERSE AND ALVA, who left four sons:—

- (a) William of Kerse and Alva, who had a son William, also of Kerse and Alva.

Arms.—William of Kerse in 1517 used the same as his father, but the *Stirling bend is engrailed and the crest issues from a coronet* (Stodart).

- (b) Robert of Kerse and Alva, whose descendants sold Kerse in 1631, and his male line became extinct 1673.

Arms of George Monteith, representing Carse, as recorded 1672-77.—1 and 4. *Gold, a bend chequy black and silver.* 2 and 3. *Blue, three gold buckles.* No CREST or MOTTO. (*Lyon Register*).

- (c) James (No. 168).
(d) Rankin (?) of Over Mongwells.

Arms.—William of Kerse in 1496 used *a bend chequy, quartering a bend charged with three buckles* (Stirling). CREST: *A swan's head and neck* (Stodart).

- (168) JAMES OF CAVERKAE was father of:—

- (a) Patrick of Randiford.
(b) Alexander (No. 169).
(c) Andrew (No. 176).

- (169) ALEXANDER OF POLMONT MILL had a son:—

- (170) WILLIAM OF LOCHEND AND POLMONT MILL, who had four sons:—

- (a) Alexander of Lochend, father of James of Milnhall, father of another James of Milnhall who died without issue.

Arms of Menteith of Milnhall as 167 b, *with a crescent in the centre.* CREST: *An eagle looking up to the sun in glory.* MOTTO: "*Sub sole nihil*" (Nisbet).

- (b) John, a jeweller. Died 1635.
(c) James (No. 171).
(d) David, who left two sons.

- (171) JAMES OF KERSIEBANK, father of James of Kersiebank and Auldcathie, father of James of Auldcathie, who died 1691.

Arms of Monteith of Auldcathie, as recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a bend chequy black and silver, on a black canton a gold lion's head erased.* CREST and MOTTO as 170 a (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VI., fig. 88.]

He left a son:—

- (172) JAMES OF AULDCATHIE, who married a daughter of Dalzell, first Baronet of Binns. Their son:—

- (173) SIR JAMES MENTEITH DALZELL, THIRD BARONET OF BINNS, died 1747, leaving a son:—

- (174) SIR ROBERT DALZELL, FOURTH BARONET, who died 1791, leaving three sons:—

- (a) Sir James, fifth Baronet. Died 1841.
(b) Sir John Graham, 6th Baronet. Died 1851.
(c) Sir William (No. 175).

Arms as recorded 1772.—1 and 4. *Gold, a bend chequy black and silver between three blue buckles.* 2 and 3. *Black, a naked man, his arms extended proper;*

on a silver canton a sword and pistol in saltire proper. CREST: A right hand holding a scimitar proper. SUPPORTERS: Two red lions sejant guardant. MOTTOES: Above Crest, "I dare," and below Arms, "Right and reason" (Lyon Register). [Plate VI., fig. 89.]

(175) SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM CAVENDISH DALZELL, SEVENTH BARONET, died 1865, leaving:—

(a) Sir Robert Alexander Osborne Dalzell, eighth and last Baronet.

(b) Elizabeth, married Gustavus Charles Cornwall.

(176) ANDREW OF COALHEUGHBURN, OR COLLOCHBURNE, third son of No. 168, was father of Robert of Coalheughburn, father of:—

(177) ALEXANDER OF SALMONET, whose three younger sons were:—

(c) William (No. 178).

(d) Andrew of Newlands.

(e) Sir Patrick, killed 1675.

(178) WILLIAM MENTETH OF CARIBBER had issue:—

(a) Robert of Caribber, who sold that estate 1687. He had three sons, who died unmarried.

Arms as recorded 1672.—1 and 4. *Gold, a bend chequy black and silver. 2 and 3. Blue, three gold buckles. All within a red bordure (Lyon Register). [Plate VI., fig. 90.]*
CREST: *A black galley with red flag, and on it a blue canton charged with a white saltire. MOTTO: "Dum vivo spero."*

(b) Alexander, whose only child died without issue.

(c) James (No. 179).

(179) JAMES OF BURROWINE, father of William of the same place, who left a son:—

(180) REV. JAMES STUART MENTETH OF CLOSEBURN, who assumed additional name of Stuart 1770. He died 1802, leaving a son:—

(181) SIR CHARLES GRANVILLE STUART MENTETH, who was created a Baronet 1838, and died 1847. His grandson is the present and third Baronet.

Arms as recorded 1838.—1 and 4. *Gold, a bend chequy black and silver. 2 and 3. Blue, three gold buckles. All within a red bordure. CREST: A black galley. MOTTO: "Dum vivo spero" (Lyon Register).*

The Stewarts of Galloway.

THE origin of this family has been the subject of much discussion, and through the destruction by fire of the family mansion and papers about 150 years ago, it is not now possible to prove the pedigree further back than is shown below. The present descendants of Sir William Stewart of Jedworth assert that he

PEDIGREE VII.

Stewarts of Galloway.

Sir William Stewart of Jedworth (182)

|
Sir John (183)

|
Sir William of Garlies (184)

├── Sir Alexander (185)

├── Sir Thomas (198)

└── Walter (209)

 Alexander (186)

 Sir John (199)

 Sir Alexander (187)

 Sir Robert (200)

 Sir Alexander (188)

 Sir John

 Alexander

 Matthew

 Walter, Lord
 Blantyre (201)

 Alexander (189)

 John

 Minto

 Physgill

 William, 2nd Lord (202)

 Sir William, Bart. (210)

 Alexander, Earl
 of Galloway (190)

 William

 Burray

 James, 2nd Earl
 (191)

 Walter,
 3rd Lord

 Alexander,
 4th Lord (203)

 Alexander
 2nd Bart.
 (211)

 Thomas

 Fort Stewart

 Alexander, 3rd Earl
 (192)

 William

 Castle Stewart

 Alexander, 5th Lord
 (204)

 William, Viscount
 Mountjoy (212)

 Alexander, 4th Earl

 James, 5th Earl
 (193)

 Walter, 6th Lord
 (205)

 Robert, 7th Lord
 (206)

 William, 2nd Viscount
 (213)

 Alexander, 6th Earl (194)

 Walter,
 8th Lord

 William,
 9th Lord

 Alexander,
 10th Lord

 William, Earl of
 Blesington (214)

 John, 7th Earl (195)

 Keith

 Stewart-Mackenzie

 Robert, 11th Lord (207)

 George, 8th Earl (196)

 Charles, 12th Lord (208)
 (extinct)

 Randolph, 9th Earl (197)

 Alan, 10th Earl

 Randolph, 11th Earl
 of Galloway

was a son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (No. 84 above) and brother of Sir John (No. 85). In corroboration they point out that the Earl of Lennox, a descendant of Sir John, styles Sir Alexander of Garlies his "near kinsman." King James VI., also a descendant of Sir John, styles the Earl of Galloway a descendant of the Stewarts of Darnley. Turning to the armorial side of the question, Sir John of Darnley has on his Seal *a shield showing the fess chequy surmounted by a bend; a bull's head for a Crest; and two men wreathed about the middle as Supporters.* The Stewarts of Garlies have the same Arms, except for the slight difference of the bend being engrailed. The Darnley Crest of a bull's head may have been derived from the Arms of the Turnbills, and it is curious that in 1390 Sir John Turnbull of Minto calls Sir William Stewart of Jedworth (Lord Galloway's ancestor) "nepos" (grandson). One of Lord Galloway's Supporters is *a man wreathed about the head and middle, holding a club.*

Andrew Stuart and others maintained that Sir William of Jedworth was a son of John de Foresta, said to be son of Sir John of Daldar, fifth son of Sir John, called of Bonkyl (No. 78). Joseph Bain, in the *Genealogist*, suggested that John Stewart of Easter Softlawe might take the place of the above John de Foresta.

Lord Hailes destroys both the last two suggestions by stating that Sir John Stewart of Daldar or Daldon died without issue. It will be noted that the son of Sir William of Jedworth married the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, third son of Sir John Stewart, called of Bonkyl.

(182) SIR WILLIAM STEWART OF JEDWORTH was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, 1402, by "Hotspur" Percy, and was put to death by him. He was father of:—

(183) SIR JOHN, who married Marion, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton (No. 109). They had two sons:—

(a) William (No. 184).

(b) John, Provost of Glasgow.

(184) SIR WILLIAM OF DALSWINTON, GARLIES AND MINTO, had three sons:—

(a) Sir Alexander (No. 185).

(b) Sir Thomas (No. 198).

(c) Walter (No. 209).

Arms of Stewart of Garlies.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red engrailed bend* (Lindsay). [Plate VI., fig. 91.]

(185) SIR ALEXANDER had three sons:—

(a) Alexander (No. 186).

(b) John, died without issue.

(c) Archibald of Fintalloch.

(186) ALEXANDER, died 1501, was father of:—

(187) SIR ALEXANDER, killed at Flodden 1513. By his wife he had:—

(188) SIR ALEXANDER, who was thrice married, by his second wife he had:—

(a) Alexander, younger of Garlies, father of Alexander (No. 189).

- (b) John, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ballymorran, Balliquhair, Balsmith, Larg, Livingston, Physgill and Stewartfield.

Note.—The last of the Physgill family is buried at Prestonpans, and the following is the inscription on his monument: "Here lyeth the Remains of John Stuart of Phisgul a Galloway gentleman and Cap. in Lassels Regt. a man of true bravery, who died honourably in defence of his King and Country, and of sacred and civil liberty, being barbarously murdered by four highlanders near the end of the Battle fought in the field of Preston on the 21st Sept. 1745."

His granddaughter married Mr Hawthorn, and one of their descendants is Sir Mark John M'Taggart-Stewart, created a Baronet in 1892, who recorded Arms in 1891 as Physgill below, but *with three gold salmon on the bend*. In 1895 he again recorded, with these Arms in the first and fourth quarters, and those of M'Taggart in second and third. CREST and MOTTO as next below (*Lyon Register*).

Arms of Stewart of Ballymorran as recorded 1773.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red engrailed bend, between a red buckle in sinister chief, and a black escallop in dexter base. All within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory. CREST: A demi lion rampant guardant proper, holding in his right paw a gold buckle. MOTTO: "Suffibulatis majores sequor" (Lyon Register). [Plate VI., fig. 92.]*

Arms of Stewart of Physgill, Phisgill, or Phisgul, as recorded 1725.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by an engrailed bend, in sinister chief a buckle, all within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, and all red. CREST and MOTTO as Ballymorran above (Lyon Register). [Plate VI., fig. 93.]*

By his third marriage he had:—

- (c) Antony, from whom descended the Stewarts of Clary.
- (d) Robert, married Mary Stewart, heiress of Cardonald.
- (e) William of Bargrenan.

Arms on Seal, 1563.—*A fess chequy surmounted by an engrailed bend. CREST: A (unicorn's?) head (Macdonald).*

(189) SIR ALEXANDER, who had two sons:—

- (a) Alexander (No. 190).
- (b) William Stewart of Mains, married Barbara, only daughter and heiress of James Stewart of Burray, son of Henry Stewart. (*See* No. 48 c).

Arms of Stewart of Mains.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by an engrailed bend between two lions' heads erased, and all within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red (Nisbet). [Plate VI., fig. 94.]*

Their fourth son, Archibald, was created a Baronet in 1687, but the direct line ended with his grandson, the third Baronet, in 1746.

Arms of Stewart of Burray of this line, as recorded 1672-77.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by an engrailed bend, and all within an indented bordure, red.*
CREST: *A pelican feeding her young proper.* **MOTTO:** *"Virescit vulnere"* (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VI., fig. 95.]

Arms on his Seal, 1563.—*A fess chequy surmounted by an engrailed bend.*
CREST: *A (unicorn's) head contourny* (Macdonald).

(190) SIR ALEXANDER STEWART OF GARLIES, born about 1580, was created Lord of Garlies (S.) in 1607, and EARL OF GALLOWAY 1623. He died 1649. He left two sons:—

- (a) Alexander, Lord Garlies, died 1638.
- (b) James (No. 191).

(191) JAMES, SECOND EARL was created a Baronet 1627, died 1671, leaving three sons:—

- (a) Alexander (No. 192).
- (b) Robert of Reimston or Ravenstone.
- (c) William, from whom descended the Stewarts of Castle-Stewart.

Arms of Stewart of Castle-Stewart, as recorded 1770.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red engrailed bend charged with a gold boar's head coupé. All within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory.*
CREST and MOTTO as Galloway, No. 197 (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VI., fig. 96.]

(192) ALEXANDER, THIRD EARL, died 1690, leaving:—

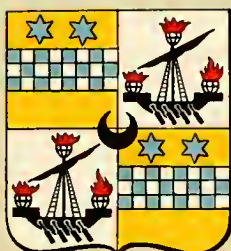
- (a) Alexander, fourth Earl, died unmarried 1694.
- (b) James (No. 193).
- (c) John of Sorbie.
- (d) Andrew, died 1699.
- (e) William.
- (f) Robert.

(193) JAMES, FIFTH EARL, died 1746, leaving four sons:—

- (a) Alexander (No. 194).
- (b) James.
- (c) William.
- (d) George.

(194) ALEXANDER, SIXTH EARL, died 1773, leaving three sons:—

- (a) John (No. 195).
- (b) George.
- (c) Keith, from whom the Stewart-Mackenzies of Seaforth and Stewart of Nateby Hall.



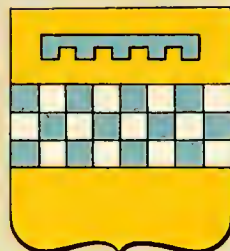
81. Innernytie



82. Blair



83. Grantully



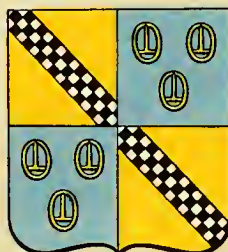
84. Earl of Menteth



85. Menteith of Rusky



86. Menteith of Carse



87. Menteith of Carse



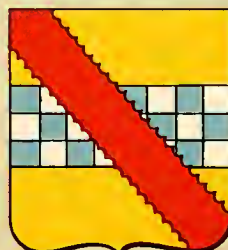
88. Monteith of Auldcathie



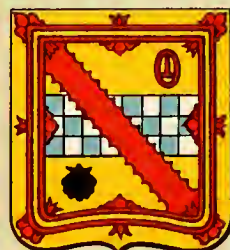
89. Dalzell of Binns



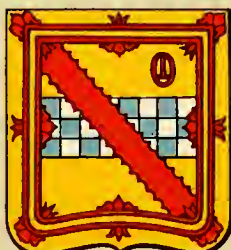
90. Menteth of Caribber



91. Garlies.



92. Ballymorran



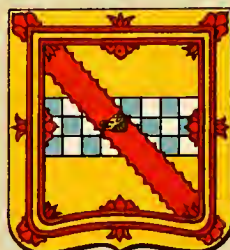
93. Physgill



94. Mains



95. Burray



96. Castle-Stewart



Arms of Stewart-Mackenzie, as recorded 1890.—1 and 4. *Blue, a gold stag's head cabossed.* 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by an engrailed bend, and all within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red.* CRESTS: 1. *A flaming mountain proper* (Mackenzie). 2. As Galloway below. MOTTOES: "*Luces non uro*" (Mackenzie), other motto as Galloway below. SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A savage wreathed about head and middle, and holding a club over his right shoulder, all proper*; Sinister, *A silver greyhound* (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VII., fig. 97.]

Arms of Stewart of Nateby Hall, as recorded 1867.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by an engrailed bend, and all surrounded by a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red, the whole within an ermine engrailed bordure.* 2 and 3. *Parted per fess, dove-tailed ermine and black, three falcons belled, one and two counter changed* (Thompson). CREST and MOTTO as Galloway (No. 197) (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VII., fig. 98.]

(195) JOHN, SEVENTH EARL, was created BARON STEWART OF GARLIES 1796, and died 1806, leaving:—

- (a) George (No. 196).
- (b) Sir William Stewart of Broughton and Cally, who left descendants:—
- (c) Charles.
- (d) Montgomery.
- (e) Edward.

(196) GEORGE, EIGHTH EARL, died 1834. He had two sons:—

- (a) Randolph (No. 197).
- (b) Keith.

(197) RANDOLPH, NINTH EARL, died 1873, leaving:—

- (a) Alan, tenth Earl. Died 1901.
- (b) Randolph, eleventh and present Earl of Galloway (S.).
- (c) Alexander.
- (d) Walter.
- (e) Fitz Roy.

Arms of the Earl of Galloway.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by an engrailed bend, and all within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, red.* CREST: *A pelican in her nest, feeding her young, proper.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding a club over his right shoulder, all proper*; Sinister, *A red lion.* MOTTO: "*Virescit vulnere virtus.*" [Plate VII., fig. 99.]

Blantyre.

(198) SIR THOMAS STEWART OF MINTO AND MARBOTTLE, second son of No. 184.
He had two sons:—

- (a) Sir John (No. 199).
- (b) William, Bishop of Aberdeen. Died 1545.

Arms on his Seals, 1531.—*A fess chequy, surmounted by an engrailed bend*; 1534, *A fess chequy of four tracts*; 1544. *A fess chequy surmounted by a bend* (Laing and Macdonald).

(199) SIR JOHN, killed at Flodden 1513, was father of:—

(200) SIR ROBERT, father of:—

- (a) Sir John of Minto.

Arms on Seal, 1555.—*A fess chequy surmounted by an engrailed bend*; *a cinquefoil in sinister chief* (Macdonald).

He left three sons:—

- (1) Matthew, from whom the Stewarts of Minto and Shambelly.
- (2) Walter (No. 201).
- (3) John, from whom descended the Stewarts of Bowhousie and Heisilside, in Clydesdale.

Arms of Stewart of Minto.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red engrailed bend, in sinister chief a red rose* (Nisbet).

Arms of Stewart of Shambelly, as recorded 1732.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red engrailed bend charged with a white rose. CREST: A dove with a rose in its beak, proper. MOTTO: "Soli Deo honor" (Lyon Register). [Plate VII., fig. 100.]*

- (b) Walter.
- (c) Robert, Prior of Whithorn.
- (d) Malcolm.

(201) WALTER STEWART OF BLANTYRE was in 1606 created LORD BLANTYRE (S.), and died 1617. He had three sons:—

- (a) James, killed 1609.
- (b) William (No. 202).
- (c) Walter.

Arms on Seal, 1588.—*An engrailed bend surmounted by a fess chequy, with a cinquefoil (rose?) in sinister chief. CREST: A lion's head. MOTTO: "Exultabo in Deo Jesu meo" (Macdonald). On another Seal the CREST is a hare's head.*

(202) WILLIAM, SECOND LORD, died 1638, leaving three sons:—

- (a) Walter, third lord, died without issue 1641.

(b) Alexander (No. 203).

(c) James.

(203) ALEXANDER, FOURTH LORD, left a son :—

(204) ALEXANDER STUART, FIFTH LORD, who inherited a fortune from his cousin the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox. He then purchased the estate of Lethington in East Lothian and changed the name to "Lennoxlove." He died 1704. He had five sons :—

(a) Walter (No. 205).

(b) Robert (No. 206).

(c) John.

(d) James.

(e) Hugh.

(205) WALTER, SIXTH LORD, died unmarried 1713, and was succeeded by his brother :—

(206) ROBERT, SEVENTH LORD, died 1743, leaving six sons :—

(a) Walter, eighth lord, died unmarried 1751.

(b) William, ninth Lord, died unmarried 1776.

(c) Alexander, tenth Lord, died 1783 leaving a son (No. 207).

(d) John, died unmarried.

(e) James, killed 1781.

(f) Charles.

(207) ROBERT, ELEVENTH LORD, died 1830, and his son :—

(208) CHARLES, TWELFTH LORD, died 1900, and the title became extinct.

Arms of Lord Blantyre.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by an engrailed bend, and in chief a rose red.* CREST: *A dove with an olive leaf in its mouth proper.* SUPPORTERS: *Dexter, A savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a club over his right shoulder, all proper; Sinister, A red lion.* MOTTO: "*Sola juvat virtus.*" [Plate VII., fig. 101.]

(209) WALTER STEWART, third son of No. 184. His descendant :—

Fort Stewart.

(210) SIR WILLIAM STEWART OF RAMALTON, IRELAND, OR OF CASTLEWIG AND TONDERGHIE, WIGTOWNSHIRE, brother of Sir Robert Stewart of Culmore, emigrated to Ireland during the Plantation of Ulster, and was created a BARONET 1623. He left issue :—

(a) Alexander (No. 211).

(b) Thomas of Fort Stewart, from whom descended the sixth and later Baronets.

Arms as Blesington (No. 214), but without SUPPORTERS.

(211) ALEXANDER, SECOND BARONET, killed 1653, was succeeded by his son :—

(212) WILLIAM, THIRD BARONET, who was created 1683 Baron Stewart of Ramalton

and VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY (I.), and who was killed at Steinkirk 1692.
His son:—

(213) WILLIAM, SECOND VISCOUNT, died 1728, and his son:—

(214) WILLIAM, THIRD VISCOUNT and FIFTH BARONET was created in 1745 EARL OF BLESINGTON (I.). He died without issue 1769. The Peerages became extinct, but the Baronetcy passed to his kinsman, as stated above.

Arms of Lord Blesington, as given by Burke, are—*Red, a fess chequy silver and blue between three gold lions rampant.* (Why the field was made red it is difficult to say, as by doing so the Arms ceased to represent Stewart, for they are the same as borne by the family of Lindsay). CREST: *A right hand in armour holding a heart, all proper.* SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A man in complete armour, garnished gold, with three feathers on his helmet, the middle one red, the others silver;* Sinister, *A Queen in red royal vestments, girded gold, over all a purple mantle doubled ermine, her feet bare, hair dishevelled, and crowned gold.* MOTTO: "*Nil desperandum est.*" [Plate VII., fig. 102.]

The Steuarts of Allanton.

THIS family claimed to descend from Sir Robert Stewart, whom they allege was the youngest son of Sir John of Bonkyl, but the real descent appears to be as given below. This family is remarkable for the number of Baronetcies which have been conferred on it.

(215) JAMES STEWART OF DALDOWIE AND ALLANTON had two sons:—

(a) Adam, who died without issue; and:—

(216) ALLAN, who left a son:—

(217) GAVIN, who died about 1559, leaving two sons:—

(a) James (No. 218).

(b) Allan, in Garbat Hill.

(218) JAMES, born 1537, had two sons:—

(a) James (No. 219).

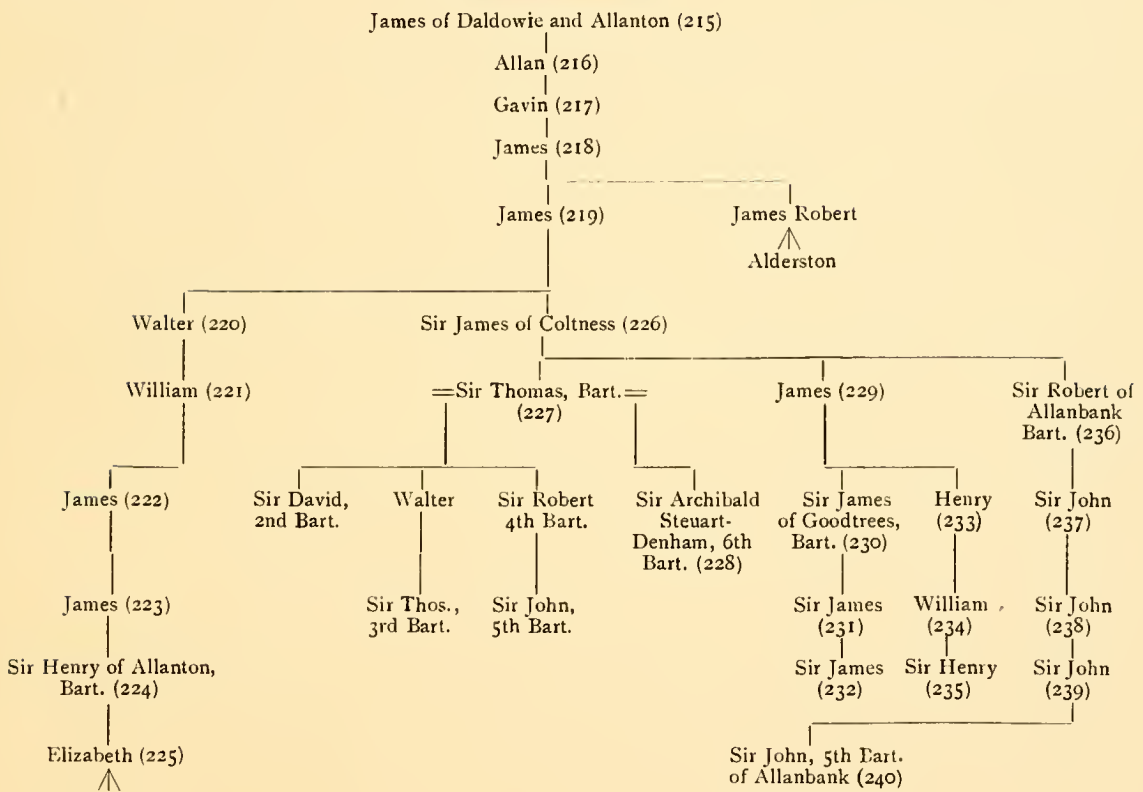
(b) James Robert of Carbarns, born 1595, ancestor of the Steuarts of Alderston, Brownlee, Carfin, Neuk, Overton, and Woodside.

Arms of Steuart of Alderston.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a lion passant, and in base three buckles, red.* CREST: *A hand holding a thistle proper.* MOTTO: "*Juuant aspera fortes*" (Burke).

(219) JAMES, born 1575; died in his father's lifetime, leaving three sons:—

(a) James, died young.

PEDIGREE VIII. Steuarts of Allanton.



- (b) Walter (No. 220).
 (c) James (No. 226).
- (220) SIR WALTER had issue:—
 (a) Gavin, died 1652 without issue.
 (b) William (No. 221).
 (c) James of Hartwood, left two children.
- (221) WILLIAM STEWART OR STEUART, born 1640; died 1700, leaving a son:—
- (222) JAMES STEUART, born 1676, whose son:—
- (223) JAMES, born 1715, died 1772, was succeeded by his son:—
- (224) SIR HENRY, who was created a BARONET in 1815. He married Lilius, heiress of Seton of Touch-Seton.

Arms of Steuart of Allanton, as recorded 1789.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between a red lion passant guardant in chief, and three blue buckles, 2 and 1 in base. 2 and 3. Silver, a saltire engrailed and a chief red* (Tait) (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VII., fig. 103.] As recorded 1815.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red bend charged with three gold buckles. On a sinister canton red a gold lion passant guardant pierced with a dart proper, and in base a broken spear surmounted by a helmet, both proper.* [Plate VII., fig. 104.] CREST: *Out of an Earl's coronet a right hand grasping a thistle, all proper.* SUPPORTERS: *Two lions rampant guardant proper, armed and tongued red, each with a red collar charged with three gold buckles.* MOTTOES: Above the Crest, "*Juvant aspera fortes.*" Below the Shield, "*Virtutis in bello præmium*" (*Lyon Register*).

He left a daughter:—

- (225) ELIZABETH MARGARET, who married Reginald Macdonald of Staffa, who became SECOND BARONET. Their descendant is Sir Alan Henry Seton-Steuart, fourth Baronet of Allanton.

Coltness.

- (226) SIR JAMES STEUART OF COLTNESS, LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH, 1649-59, third son of No. 219, died 1681, had four sons:—
 (a) Thomas (No. 227).
 (b) Walter of West Barns.
 (c) James (No. 229).
 (d) Robert (No. 236).
- (227) SIR THOMAS STEUART, BART., was created a Baronet 1698, and died same year. By his first wife he had:—
 (a) Sir David, second Baronet, born 1656. Sold Coltness in 1712 to his uncle, Sir James Steuart (No. 229), and died without issue 1723.

- (b) Walter Steuart, whose son, Sir Thomas, became third Baronet. He died, unmarried, 1737.

Arms as recorded 1695.—*Gold, a red bend surmounted by a fess chequy blue and silver, all within a bordure chequy as the fess.* CREST: *A thistle and rose branch crossing in saltire proper.* MOTTO: "*Juvant aspera probum*" (*Lyon Register*). [Plate VII., fig. 105.]

- (c) Robert. He was the fourth Baronet, but did not assume the title. His son, John Steuart, fifth Baronet, was Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh. He did not assume the title either, and died, unmarried, 1759.

The first Baronet married, secondly, Susan, sister of Sir Wm. Denham, first Baronet, and by her had:—

- (228) SIR ARCHIBALD STEUART-DENHAM, SIXTH BARONET, born 1683. In 1756 he succeeded to the Denham Baronetcy, created 1693, and in 1759 to that of Steuart. He died without issue in 1773, when the Denham Baronetcy devolved on his maternal cousin, and that of Steuart on No. 231.

Goodtrees.

- (229) SIR JAMES STEUART, LORD ADVOCATE, third son of No. 226. He purchased the estate of Coltness in 1712, and died 1713, leaving two sons:—

(a) James (No. 230).

(b) Henry (No. 233).

- (230) SIR JAMES STEUART, BART., OF GOODTREES OR GUTTERIS AND COLTNESS. He was created a Baronet in 1705, and died 1727. His son:—

- (231) SIR JAMES STEUART, SECOND BARONET, born 1713. He sold Goodtrees in 1756. In 1773 he succeeded his cousin, No. 228, as seventh Baronet of Coltness. In 1776 he succeeded to the Denham estates, and added that name to his own. He died 1780.

Arms of Steuart of Goodtrees, dated 1745 and recorded 1777.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by a red bend.* CREST and MOTTO as No. 227 b (*Lyon Register*).

His son:—

- (232) SIR JAMES STEUART-DENHAM, EIGHTH AND THIRD BARONET, was born 1744, and died without issue 1839.

Arms of Steuart-Denham of Coltness, as recorded 1810.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by a red bend charged with three silver buckles; in chief a red lion passant guardant.* 2 and 3. *Red, a silver chevron between three gold crane's heads erased.* CREST and MOTTO as No. 227 b. [Plate VII., fig. 106.]

- (233) HENRY STEUART-BARCLAY, younger son of No. 229 (by the second wife)

married Antonia, heiress of John Barclay of Collernie, and added her name to his own. Their son:—

- (234) WILLIAM STEUART-BARCLAY OF COLLERNIE, left a son:—
 (235) SIR HENRY STEUART-BARCLAY, NINTH AND FOURTH BARONET OF COLLERNIE. In 1839 he succeeded his second cousin, No. 232, in titles, but died without issue 1851.

Allanbank.

- (236) SIR ROBERT STEUART, BART., OF ALLANBANK, younger son of No. 226, was created a Baronet in 1687, and died 1707. His son:—
 (237) SIR JOHN, SECOND BARONET, died 1753. His son:—
 (238) SIR JOHN, THIRD BARONET, born 1715; died 1796, leaving a son:—
 (239) SIR JOHN, FOURTH BARONET, born 1754; died 1817. His son:—
 (240) SIR JOHN JAMES STEUART, FIFTH BARONET OF ALLANBANK, born 1779; died without issue 1849.

The Stewarts of Londonderry.

- (241) ALEXANDER STEWART of Ballylawn and Mount Stewart, great-great-grandson of John Stewart of Ballylawn Castle, said to be a cadet of Garlies, was born 1699, and died 1781, leaving two sons:—
 (a) Robert (No. 242).
 (b) Alexander, ancestor of Stewart of Ards, Lourencetown and Rockhill.
- Arms** of Stewart of Ards. 1 and 4. *Gold, a bend counter compony silver and blue between two red lions rampant.* 2 and 3. *Red, a silver saltire.* CREST: *A gold dragon standing.* MOTTO: "*Metuenda corolla draconis*" (Burke).
- (242) ROBERT, MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, was born 1739. In 1789 he was created Baron Londonderry (I.), in 1795 Viscount Castlereagh (I.), in 1796 Earl of Londonderry (I.), and in 1816 Marquis of Londonderry (I.). He died 1821, and his son (by his first marriage):—
- (243) ROBERT, born 1769, became SECOND MARQUIS. He was generally known as Lord Castlereagh, and died without issue, having committed suicide in 1822, and was succeeded by his half-brother (by the second marriage):—
- (244) CHARLES WILLIAM, THIRD MARQUIS. He was born 1778, and was in 1814 created Baron Stewart of Stewart's Court and Ballylawn, and in 1823

Viscount Seaham of Seaham and Earl Vane. His second wife was the heiress of Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, second Baronet of Long Newton, and on his marriage he took the name of Vane in place of Stewart. He died in 1854, and was succeeded by his son:—

- (245) FREDERICK, FOURTH MARQUIS (by first wife). He was born 1805, and died without issue 1872. His successor was his half-brother:—
- (246) GEORGE VANE, FIFTH MARQUIS (son by second wife). He was born 1821. In 1854 he added the name of Tempest to that of Vane, and died in 1884. His son:—
- (247) CHARLES STEWART VANE-TEMPEST, SIXTH MARQUIS, was born 1852, and in 1885 added the original family name of Stewart to that of Vane-Tempest.

Arms of the Marquis of Londonderry.—1 and 4. *Gold, a bend counter compony silver and blue between two red lions rampant* (Stewart). 2. *Silver, an engrailed bend between six martlets black* (Tempest). 3. *Blue, three left-handed gauntlets, gold* (Vane). CRESTS: First, *A griffin's head erased per pale silver and black, beak red* (Tempest); second, *A gold dragon standing* (Stewart); third, *a right hand gauntlet erect, holding a sword, all proper* (Vane). SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *A Moor wreathed about the temples silver and blue, holding in his right hand a blue shield charged with the sun in splendour, gold*; Sinister, *A gold lion gorged with a black collar, charged with three silver mullets*. MOTTO: "*Metuenda corolla draconis.*" [Plate VII., fig. 107.]

Stewart of Athenry.

- (248) CAPTAIN ANDREW STEWART is said to have accompanied Lord Ochiltree from Scotland to Ireland. His second son:—
- (249) HUGH STEWART OF GORTIGAL, was father of John, whose son:—
- (250) REV. HUGH STEWART was father of:—
- (251) SIR JOHN STEWART, BART. He was created a Baronet in 1803. His son:—
- (252) SIR HUGH, SECOND BART., died 1854, and was succeeded by his son:—
- (253) SIR JOHN, THIRD BART., died 1905, being succeeded by his son:—
- (254) SIR HUGH, FOURTH BART.

Arms of Stewart of Athenry.—1 and 4. *Gold, a blue lion rampant within a green double tressure flory-counter-flory*. 2 and 3. *Gold, a fess chequy silver*

and blue, in chief a black portcullis. All within a bordure compony silver and green. CREST: A silver unicorn's head coupéd, horned and maned gold. MOTTO: "Forward." [Plate VII., fig. 108.]

The Stuarts of Hartley Mauduit.

This family was originally named Styward, and belonged to Norfolk. In the sixteenth century several members of the family set to work and made up a pedigree asserting that they were really Stewarts, and connected with the Royal House; but see the exposure by Walter Rye in the *Genealogist*, and J. Horace Round in *Peerage Studies*. A member of this family was mother of Oliver Cromwell.

(255) SIR NICOLAS STUART, BART., son of Simeon Stewart of Hartley Mauduit, who was son of Nicolas Styward, was created a Baronet in 1660. His descendant is the present and seventh Baronet.

Arms of Stuart of Hartley Mauduit.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver. En surtout, silver, a red lion rampant debruised by a gold bend raguly. CREST: A roebuck standing, proper, horned and hooped silver, gorged with a red ducal coronet. MOTTO: "Avito viret honore."* [Plate VII., fig. 109.]

Other Stewarts.

(256) SIR JAMES STUART, BART., son of the Rev. John Stuart and grandson of Andrew Stuart, was born 1780, and was created a Baronet 1841. He died 1853, leaving:—

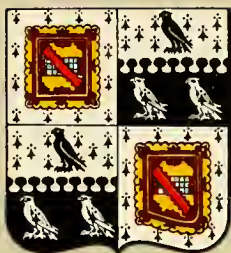
(a) Sir Charles, second Baronet, born 1824; died unmarried 1901.

(b) Sir Edward, third Baronet, born 1832.

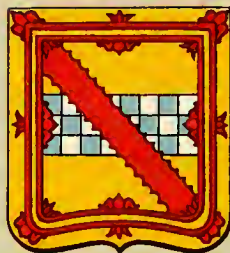
Arms.—1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and ermine, between in chief two red crosses patty, and in base a thistle proper, within a blue bordure. 2 and 3. Red, three silver wolves' heads erased, armed and tongued blue, within an engrailed silver bordure. CREST: A Roman fasces fessways, and issuing therefrom a demi lion rampant, holding in his right paw a thistle, all proper. MOTTO: "Justitiæ propositivæ tenax."* [Plate VII., fig. 110.]



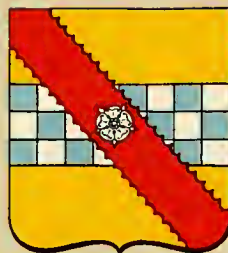
97. Stewart-Mackenzie



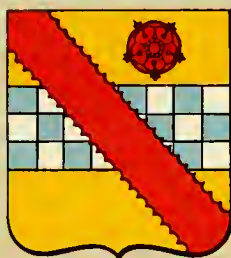
98. Nateby Hall



99. Earl of Galloway



100. Shambelly



101. Lord Blantyre



102. Fort Stewart



103. Allanton



104. Allanton



105. Coltness



106. Goodtrees



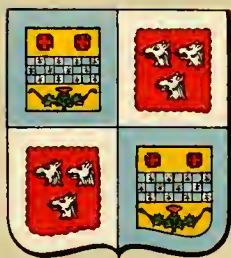
107. Marquis of
Londonderry



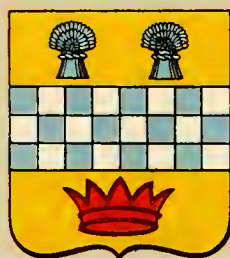
108. Athenry



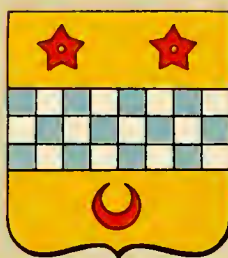
109. Hartley Maudit



110. Sir Edward Stuart



111. Sir Norman Stewart



112. Alltyrolyn

- (257) FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD MARTIN STEWART, BART., was grandson of John Stewart of Clachglass, said to be a cadet of Fincastle (No. 60). He was born 1824, was created a Baronet in 1881, and died 1900. His son:—

(a) Sir Norman, born 1851, succeeded as second Baronet.

Arms recorded 1881.—*Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two blue garbs in chief, and a red antique crown in base. CREST: A right arm cut below the elbow and erect, vested red, holding in the hand a dagger proper, hilted gold. MOTTO: "Pro Rege et Lege" (Lyon Register). [Plate VII., fig. 111.]*

- (258) STEWART OF ALLTYRODYN, LLANDYSSIL, CO. CARDIGAN. Recorded 1888. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base red. CREST: A demi lion rampant proper, holding between his paws a mullet red. MOTTO: "Hinc orior" (Lyon Register). [Plate VII., fig 112.]*
- (259) STEWART OF BALLYMAGARVY, representative of Brough (*see* No. 25 *d*). Recorded 1901. 1 and 4. Grand Quarters; first and fourth, *Scotland, debruised by a black ribbon*; second and third, *Blue, a gold galley with sails furled. All within a bordure compony silver and blue. 2 and 3. Silver on a black chevron, a silver otter's head erased. CREST: A king enthroned, holding in right hand a sword and in left a falcon all proper. MOTTO: "Sic fuit est et erit" (Lyon Register).*
- (260) STEWART OF BALNAKEILY (*see* No. 60). Recorded 1903. 1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red lion rampant. 2 and 3. Blue, three gold garbs. All within a bordure per saltire silver and black. CREST: A right hand coupé at the wrist, holding a dagger erect proper. MOTTO: "Nunquam non paratus." (Lyon Register).*
- (261) STEWART OF BANCHORY, CO. KINCARDINE. Recorded 1891. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two red leopards' faces in chief, and a black galley in base, flagged red. CREST: A pelican in her nest feeding her young proper. MOTTO: "Salus per Christum", (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 113.]*
- (262) STEWART OF CALDER PARK. Recorded 1868. *Parted per bend gold and silver, a fess chequy blue and silver, in chief a blue stag's head coupé. CREST: A pelican in her nest feeding her young, red. MOTTO: "Vulnere viresco" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 114.]*
- (263) WILLIAM CRAWFURD STIRLING STUART OF CASTLEMILK (*see* No. 84). Recorded 1904. 1 and 4 as *Castlemilk* above. 2. *Stirling*. 3. *Crawfurd*. CREST and MOTTO as *Castlemilk* above (*Lyon Register*).

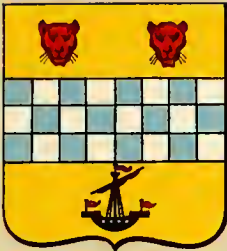
- (264) PROF. DUGALD STEWART OF CATRINE. Recorded 1807. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver within a red bordure charged with three silver crescents. CREST: The rising sun issuing out of a cloud proper. MOTTO: "Sol tibi signa dabit" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 115.]*
- (265) FRANC NICHOLS-STEUART OF DALPOWIE HOUSE. Recorded 1869. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between two buckles in chief, and a pheon in base black. CREST: A bee volant proper. MOTTO: "Provide" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 116.]*
- (266) REV. JAMES NIBLOCH STUART OF EDENANEANE, CO. MONAGHAN, minister of the parish of Yester. Recorded 1883. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between three green trefoils slipped. CREST: A red demi lion rampant, holding a green trefoil in paw. MOTTO: "Facta non verba" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 117.]*
- (267) STUART OF ERISKA, CO. ARGYLL. Recorded 1884. *Parted per fess gold and silver, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red bend. In base a black galley, oars in action. CREST: A pelican feeding her young proper, in a blue nest. MOTTO: "Vulnere virescens" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 118.]*
- (268) STEWART OF FILLTHECAP, Bailie of Banff. Recorded 1672-77. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between two garbs in chief, and a crescent in base, blue. CREST: A gillyflower slipped proper. MOTTO: "Viresco" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 119.]*
- (269) STEWART OF GARVOCKS, CO. RENFREW. Recorded 1876. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between a black horseshoe in chief, and in base a galley, oars in action proper. CREST: A demi lion rampant holding in his right paw a battle axe, all proper. MOTTO: "Audax in recto" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 120.]*
- (270) STEUART OF GLENORMISTON, PEEBLES. Recorded 1828. *Silver, a fess chequy gold and blue, between three arrows in pale, points upwards in chief, and three fleurs-de-lis, 2 and 1, in base blue. CREST: A branch of olive, and one of Indian pine in saltire proper. MOTTO: "Pax copia virtus" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 121.]*
- (271) STUART OF KILBURN HOUSE, CO. MIDDLESEX. Recorded 1811. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, surmounted by a red engrailed bend. All within a blue wavy bordure charged with three silver mullets. CREST: A pelican in her nest feeding her young, proper. MOTTO: "Virescit vulnere virtus" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 122.]*
- (272) CHARLES URQUHART STUART OF THE INNER TEMPLE. Recorded 1902. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver between two boars' heads erased red, armed and tongued blue in chief, and a red antique crown in base. CREST: A red lion rampant, armed and tongued blue. MOTTO: "Avito viret honore" (Lyon Register).*

- (273) COL. JOHN ALEXANDER MAN STUART, C.B., C.M.G. Recorded 1894. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between two lions rampant in chief, and one in base blue. CREST: A silver unicorn's head erased. MOTTO: "Nil time" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 123.]*
- (274) JOHN STEWART, CANADA. Recorded 1834. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, within a red bordure charged with four gold galleys, oars in action. CREST: A demi lion rampant proper. MOTTO: "Nobilis ira" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 124.]*
- (275) MRS LOUISA SYDNEY STUART, BELTON STRANGE HOUSE, CO. SALOP. Recorded 1892. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver. In base, a savage's head coupé proper. CREST: A unicorn's head erased black, horned and maned gold, charged on the neck with a fess chequy blue and silver. MOTTO: "Quhidder" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 125.]*
- (276) SIR THOMAS GRAINGER STEWART, M.D. Recorded 1891. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, between two cross crosslets fitchy in chief, and a garb in base red; the last banded gold. CREST: Two hands proper, grasping a man's heart, gold. MOTTO: "Corde et manu" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 126.]*
- (277) THOMAS P. A. STUART, M.D., SYDNEY, N.S.W. Recorded 1887. *Parted per fess gold and silver, a fess chequy blue and silver; between a black galley, oars in action, flagged red in chief, and a black saltire coupé in base. CREST: A galley as in the Arms. MOTTO: "En avant" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 127.]*
- (278) CAPTAIN WILLIAM LITTLE STEWART. Recorded 1851. 1 and 4. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, within a red bordure; on a red canton a gold Eastern crown. 2 and 3. Gold, on a blue bend a spur rowel between two crescents gold; within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, and all within a bordure blue. CREST: On a gold mural crown six lances disposed saltireways proper. MOTTOES: above, "Ready, aye ready"; below, "Resolve is power" (Lyon Register). [Plate VIII., fig. 128.]*
- (279) STEWART OF DANINGSTOUN OR DAVINGSTONE. *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver, within a red engrailed bordure (Lindsay and Nisbet).*
- (280) STEWART OF GORME OR CORME (Lindsay and Nisbet). (*See Atholl, Plate III., fig. 39.*)

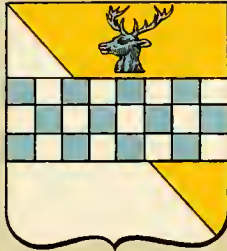
Some Stewart Books.

1. "A Trewe Description of the Nobill Race of the Stewards." Amsterdam, 1603. Folio.
2. "Memoirs of the Family of the Stuarts, and the remarkable providence of God towards them." London 1683. 8vo.
3. Sir George Mackenzie's "Defence of the Royal Line of Scotland." Two Tracts. London, 1685. 8vo. 1686. 4to.
4. Mr Stewart's "Royal Family Described; or, the Characters of James I., Charles I., Charles II. and James II." London, 1702. 4to.
5. Matthew Kennedy's "Chronological, Genealogical and Historical Dissertation on the Royal Family of the Stuarts." Paris, 1705. 8vo.
6. George Crawford's "History of the Family of the Stewarts, 1034-1710." Edinburgh, 1710. Folio. Paisley, 1782. 4to, continued. Paisley, 1818. 4to, continued.
7. David Simson's "Historical and Genealogical Account of the most illustrious House of Stewart." Edinburgh, 1712. 8vo. London, 1713. 4to.
8. Richard Hay's "Essay on the Origin of the Royal Family of the Stewarts." Edinburgh, 1722. 4to. 1793.
9. Duncan Stewart's "Short Historical and Genealogical Account of the Royal Family of Scotland." Edinburgh, 1739. 4to, with Chart.
10. "State of the Evidence for proving that Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk is the Lineal Heir Male of Sir Wm. Stuart of Castlemilk, who lived in the Fourteenth Century." 1794. 4to.
11. Mark Noble's "Royal House of Stuart." 1795. 4to.
12. Andrew Stuart's "Genealogical History of the Stewart's." 1798. 4to.
13. Sir Henry Steuart's "Genealogy of the Stewarts Refuted." Edinburgh, 1799. 4to. (Being a Letter to Andrew Stuart, No. 12).
14. Andrew Stuart's "Supplement to the Genealogical History of the Stewarts." 1799. 4to.
15. E. William's "View of the Evidence for Proving that the Paternal Ancestor of the present Earls of Galloway was the second son of Sir Alex. Stewart of Darnley." 1801. 4to.
16. J. Riddell's "Salt Foot Controversy, involving the Descent of the Family of Stewart of Allanton," Edinburgh, 1818. 8vo.
17. Thos. Waterhouse's "Genealogical Account of the Royal House of Stuart from the Year 1043 down to the Present Period." Grantham, 1826. 8vo.
18. Mark Napier's "History of the Partition of the Earldom of Lennox, with a Vindication of the Antiquities of Merchiston and Thirlestane." Edinburgh, 1835. 8vo.
19. John Riddell's "Additional Remarks upon the Question of the Lennox or Rusky Representation." 1835. 8vo.
20. Mrs Calderwood's "Coltness Collections, comprising Memorials of the Stewarts of Allanton, Coltness, etc." 1842. 4to.
21. J. Riddell's "Stewartiana, containing the Case of King Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure." Edinburgh, 1843. 8vo.
22. Hon. A. G. Stuart's "Genealogical and Historical Sketch of the Stuarts of the House of Castle Stuart in Ireland." With Plates. Edinburgh, 1854. 4to.
23. Ayton's "Fitzallan and Stuart." 1856.
24. Wm. Townend's "Descendants of the Stuarts, an Unchronicled Page in England's History." London, February 1858. 8vo. October 1858. 8vo. 1867. 8vo.
25. Sir Wm. Fraser's "Red Book of Grantully." Edinburgh, 1868. 4to. 2 vols.
26. Sir Wm. Fraser's "The Lennox." Edinburgh, 1874. 4to. 2 vols.
27. Chas. Poyntz Stewart's "Memorials of the Stewarts of Fothergill." Edinburgh, 1879. 4to.
28. Mark Napier's "The Lanox of Auld; an Epistolary Review of 'The Lennox,' by Wm. Fraser." Edinburgh, 1880. 4to.
29. Louisa L. Forbes' "Stuart of Allanbank" (1643-1880). Folding Sheet. Edinburgh, 1880.
30. John H. J. and Duncan Stewart's "Stewarts of Appin." Edinburgh, 1880. 4to.
31. Sir William Fraser's "Red Book of Menteith." Edinburgh, 1880. 4to. 2 vols.
32. Sir William Fraser's "Dukes of Albany and their Castle of Doune." Edinburgh, 1881. 4to.
33. George Burnett's "Red Book of Menteith Reviewed." Edinburgh, 1881. Small 4to.
34. Lady Elizabeth Cust's "Some Account of the Stuarts of Aubigny in France (1422-1672)." 1891.
35. W. A. Lindsay's "Pedigree of the House of Stewart, Compiled for the Stewart Exhibition." Large Chart. 1891.
36. J. Horace Round's "Studies in Peerage and Family History." London, 1901. 8vo.
37. "The Story of the Stewarts." Printed for the Stewart Society. 1901.

Note.—No attempt has been made to include works dealing with Queen Mary or Prince Charles Edward as their name is legion.



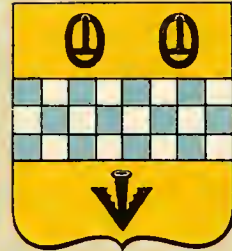
113. Banchory



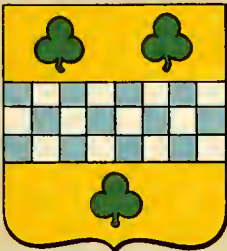
114. Calder Park



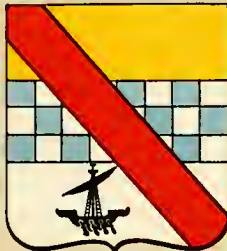
115. Catrine



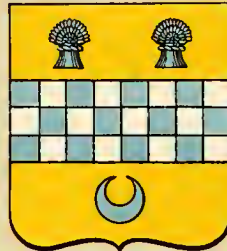
116. Dalpowie House



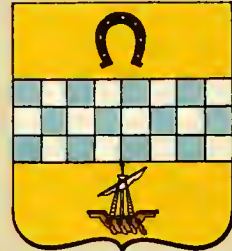
117. Edenaneane



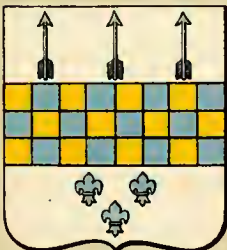
118. Eriska



119. Filltheap



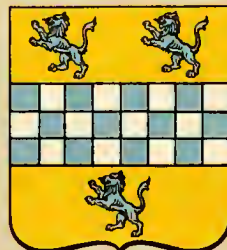
120. Garvocks



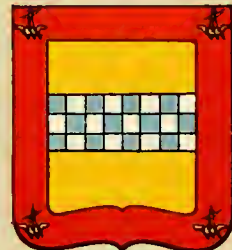
121. Glenormiston



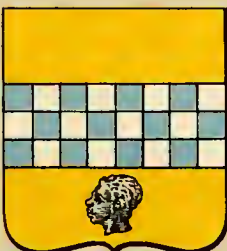
122. Kilburn House



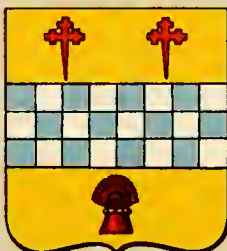
123. Col. J. A. Man Stuart



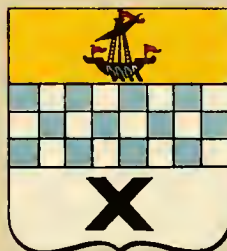
124. John Stewart



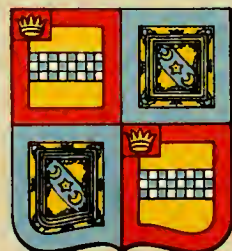
125. Mrs L. S. Stuart



126. Sir T. Grainger
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127. Thomas P. A. Stuart



128. Capt. Wm. Little
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